CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—12 January 1984—Volume 17, Issue 12

An Unsavory Brew

Many people thought that the seven-year-old national boycott against Coors Beer had ended long ago. TWANAS, UCSC's Third World newspaper, knew better. In their fall issue, the TWANAS staff ran an anti-Coors ad to inform readers that the boycott continues to this day.

The ad detailed Coors alleged half century of union busting, discriminatory hiring practices, and massive contributions to ultra-right groups like the John Birch Society. In 50 years the Coors company may not have become any more progressive but they are more sophisticated about polishing their public image. Last week, Coors representatives came to UCSC to convince the staff members of TWANAS that the company has mended its ways. (see page nine)

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"The Best Weekly in the State"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1982

Gold Medalist—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1983

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—St. Matthew

NEWS *on the* MARCH

COSTLY CONTRACEPTIVE: A federal judge overruled a $295,000 award given by a jury in a case brought against the manufacturer of the Dalkon Shield contraceptive device. The jury called the device "dangerously defective," but District Judge Robert Beloni ruled Saturday that Pamela Van Duyn, who was to receive the award, was more responsible for her own illness than A.H. Robins of Richmond, VA, the manufacturer of the device. Lawyers for the defense argued that Van Duyn had aggravated the disease since she did not immediately enter the hospital when she began to suffer from a high fever and abdominal pains. It was the first ruling in a $35 million suit by 13 Oregon women who blame the contraceptive for damage to their reproductive organs.

SIX MONTHS, NOT 20 YEARS: A Federal district judge sentenced Rita M. Lavelle, former chief of the toxic waste department of the Environmental Protection Agency to six months in prison and a $10,000 fine, for perjury to Congress.

Lavelle is the first Reagan appointee to be sentenced to a prison term for a felony committed in office. A former employee of Aerojet General Corporation, Lavelle was charged with lying about this company's handling of toxic wastes. The offense took place in the course of a Congressional investigation into charges that the EPA had favored business and Republican *political candidates* in its regulation of toxic waste disposals.

Although Judge Norma Holloway Johnson told Lavelle that "the perjury offense strikes at the very core of the trust that had been conferred to you," she sentenced Lavelle to only a fraction of the maximum possible 20 years in jail and $20,000 fine. Lavelle intends to appeal the ruling, which could delay the start of any sentencing by several years.

GREENSBORO FIVE: Six Ku Klux Klansmen and three American Nazi Party members went on trial Monday for civil rights violations for their participation in events that led to the 1979 slaying of five demonstrators at a rally in Greensboro, N.C. Members of the groups were acquitted of murder charges over three years ago by an all-white jury which viewed television films of the action.

Four of the defendants face charges of violating the civil rights of the five Communist Worker Party members by firing the shots that killed them. These four defendants could be sentenced to a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

All nine defendants have been charged with conspiracy to interfere with the "Death to the Klan" parade which had been authorized by the city of Greensboro, and can be sentenced to a maximum of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

KILLER FLICKS: Two University of Wisconsin psychologists have found that desensitization to violence, especially violence against women, is proportional to the amount of sexually violent films men watch, according to the San Jose *Mercury News.*

After watching five sexually violent films and then seeing a re-enactment of a rape trial, "the men were rating the material as significantly less debasing and degrading to women, more humorous and more enjoyable and they claimed a greater willingness to see this type of film again," the psychologists say in the study published in *Psychology Today.*

The men's perceptions of rape and rape victims were significantly altered as well. A rape victim was seen as more worthless and less severely injured by those men who had seen the violent films, as compared to a control group who saw only the re-enactment of the rape trial.

SPEAKING OF RAPE: Rapists in Pakistan are going to have an easier time of getting around the law if that country's government has its way. The *Wall Street Journal* reports Pakistani officials are contemplating a change in evidence laws that would make a woman's testimony worth only half that of a man.

It's not as though Pakistan's court system is all that tough on suspected rapists even without a change in the evidence laws. As the law now stands, if a woman seeks the maximum penalty of stoning, the accused rapist must have been seen in the "act of penetration" by no less than four witnesses. The four witnesses must all be adults and Moslems. They must also all be men.

WHOSE FACTS, WHOSE FICTION?: The Kerr McGee Corporation, the plutonium manufacturer that employed Karen Silkwood, has come out with its own version of the late labor activist's life.

The company's two-page flyer, titled "Silkwood: The Facts," is being published as a counterpoint to the film, *Silkwood.*

The flyer features Kerr McGee's breakdown of the events leading up to the 1974 car crash in which Silkwood died. The company has also devoted space in its October newsletter to the film, which, the newsletter piece says, is "mixes fact and fiction."

Kerr McGee maintains in that article that there was "nothing mysterious" about the fatal crash. Others have charged, however, that a second car actually caused the crash, and that Silkwood was on her way to give a reporter proof of safety violations at a Kerr McGee facility but was killed before she could do so. The film, which identifies the Kerr McGee Corporation by name, also indicates a second car was involved.

The controversy over Silkwood and Kerr McGee isn't apt to stop after the opening of the film, the US Supreme Court is expected to rule next year on a civil negligence suit that Silkwood's estate filed against Kerr McGee in 1976. That suit charges the company with causing the plutonium contamination of Silkwood and her home.

WRINGING BELLS: You may not have heard of the Inter-American Foundation, and with good reason. It's a relatively small operation in Latin America. To the people it has aided, the foundation has been tremendously helpful. To the Reagan administration, it apparently was a thorn in the side—if not a pain in the ass.

The foundation has been a highly useful aid agency of the US government. Its charter was prescribed by Congress and respected by three previous administrations. Assigned the task of promoting small-scale, self-help programs in the hemisphere, the bulk of the foundation's grants are for less than $50,000. The staff demonstrated an unabashed idealism in helping farm cooperatives or out-of-the-way businesses of social value.

Soon after Reagan was elected, a budget official questioned Peter Bell, the foundation's president, as to what authority justified the agency's claim to autonomy. A shocked Bell cited congress's clear wish to insulate his work "from the ebb and flow of political currents."

Next, the conservative Heritage Foundation accused the agency of favoring "collectivism" over free enterprise in ways "incompatible with the philosophy of the Reagan administration," though conceding that it had done much good. Bell responded that $100 million out of a total of $135 million his agency has given out in its lifetime had gone to private businesses and farms, and that, in any case, the foundation was not meant to be the policy tool of a single administration.

Nonetheless, The Reagan Right Inc. proved once again it prefers mindless doctrinal purity to effective policy. The administration named a conservative chair and two state department officials to the foundation's board—by recess appointments, without Congresssional approval. This decidedly partisan majority has now ousted Bell for his incompatible "chemistry."

PORNOGRAPHY IS STILL PROTECTED: A unique bill in Minneapolis, geared toward banning pornography because it is a violation of women's civil rights and is discriminatory toward women, was vetoed by Minneapolis mayor Donald Fraser. The bill defined pornography as "the sexually explicit subordination of women, graphically depicted, whether in pictures or words." Fraser objected to the bill's definition of pornography, saying it was too broad and "imperfect."

The ordinance would allow women and men to file civil rights complaints against any distributor of sexually explicit material that is discriminatory. The city civil rights commission would then have the authority to ban or restrict the sale of such material and to order the distributor to pay damages.

Along with the mayor, the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union objects to the bill and promises to go to court if the city council overrides the mayor's veto. A spokesperson for the Union calls it "blatantly unconstitutional." The Union executive director says every bookseller and publisher would be "theoretically in jeopardy about the contents of every book they sell."

Catharine MacKinnon, a professor at the University of Minnesota law school, who co-authored the bill along with feminist writer Andrea Dworkin, answers the Civil Liberties Union arguments by pointing out that pornography as a protected right of free speech is only "an argument, not a fact."

People behind the bill intend to continue fighting for it. As Alderwomen Charlee Hoyt, a sponsor of the bill, says, "We'll start over: this issue will not die until we have an [anti-pornography] ordinance...I don't intend to let it die."

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Why Indeed?

by Scott Brookie

"He's free 'cause he killed a faggot!" hollered the man speeding past the Town Clock in his car last Friday. For the small knot of demonstrators gathered at the busy downtown intersection, the comment was one of many responses throughout the day to their banner emblazoned "Why is White free?" The demonstration, which included about 40 people throughout the day, was called by an ad hoc committee to protest the release of former San Francisco supervisor Dan White from prison.

White, who in 1979 was convicted of murdering San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and gay supervisor Harvey Milk, was released on Friday from Soledad prison after serving five years and one month of a seven-year/eight-month sentence. The brevity of White's sentence sparked rioting in San Francisco at the time of his conviction, particularly by the gay community, and his release last week seemed to reopen the wound for many. "A statement has been made to the people of California that it is all right to kill gay people if you're a white heterosexual male," commented demonstrator Jesse Burgess. "It's frightening, isn't it?"

Standing with a sign at the Town Clock is a quick and sobering education, an instantaneous poll-taking of people's gut reactions. A big truck rumbles by, blasting its horn, the driver raising his fist in agreement. He too is outraged. Many others shout and honk their support of the demonstrators. But many do the opposite. "I'd say it's about fifty-fifty," commented organizer Rick Haze, "between people who are supportive of what we believe and people who aren't." And several people, added Haze, "have driven by and said that he should be free because he killed faggots. That's the kind of mentality we're dealing with."

> *"A statement has been made to the people of California that is all right to kill gay people if you're a white heterosexual male"*

Many in the gay and lesbian community feel that such a mentality *explains why Dan White did what he did. White, a former cop and fire fighter, was politically conservative while a* supervisor and opposed nearly all city measures favorable to gay people. His campaign literature had stated, "I am not going to be forced out of San Francisco by splinter groups of radicals and social deviates." Moscone and Milk were considerably more liberal politically. White resigned his seat, saying it paid too little money to live on, then changed his mind and asked to be reinstated. Moscone, with advice from Milk and other liberal supervisors, refused White's request. White then came down to City Hall and shot both men.

During the trial, White's defense attorneys were careful to exclude any gay men or lesbians from the jury, and to downplay the issue of Milk's gayness and White's antagonism towards gay people. Instead, the defense argued that White had committed the assassinations because he was depressed and had been eating a lot of junk food. After White was convicted on the lesser charge of voluntary manslaughter, his legal defense of diminished capacity--the so-called "Twinkie defense"--was *outlawed in California.*

Others place the blame on the prosecution. At the demonstration, Santa Cruz Mayor John Laird, who is gay, cited statements by White's prosecuting attorney that the killings were not politically motivated. The murders, commented Laird, were "political assassinations, done for political reasons. That should have been a key point in the prosecution." Laird was more muted in his protest, however. "On a day when everybody is making a big deal about Dan White, I hope everyone remembers Harvey Milk and George Moscone and their dreams of justice, equality and participation in a democratic context," said Laird. "I knew both George and Harvey and I'm thinking of them today."

Still others focused on the justice system. "The length of the sentence is symbolic," commented Burgess. "It demonstrates exactly who the criminal justice system is set up to represent."

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Toxic Materials Ordinances

Waste Not, Want Not

by Chris Geiger

Carcinogens, mutagens, cumulatives, nerve degeneratives, enzyme inhibitors—US citizens presently use over 70,000 chemicals considered hazardous, and the number grows by about 1000 each year. Periodically, a Love Canal or Times Beach occurs to highlight mismanagement in a blatant and tragic way. More often, however, these noxious substances soak into the ground water from forgotten tanks, are spewed into urban air, or quietly dribble out the back of a pickup at midnight. According to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates, only 10 percent of waste chemicals are properly disposed of, which adds up to a lot of chemicals floating around in the wrong places.

Despite its idyllic setting, Santa Cruz is not immune to contamination; and the Board of Supervisors recently passed two local ordinances aimed at controlling this growing problem. The new laws provide for an annual inventory of hazardous materials in the county and also set standards for underground storage of certain substances. A public hearing on these issues has been set for February 1.

The impetus for these actions is in part the burgeoning high technology industry, which uses many toxic materials in degreasing, cleaning, and manufacturing processes. An example is the solvent trichloroethane (TCE), a powerful poison and carcinogen which has recently been detected in several Santa Clara wells.

To Harold Medo, head of the Scotts Valley Planning Commission, and to many other government officials as well, the chemical contamination problems "over the hill" are too close for comfort. "Consider the spills and losses that have taken place in the Santa Clara Valley," said Medo. "If these were made more public, you can be sure the screws would be down tighter."

Santa Cruz county has had its share of incidents, although not on an ominous scale. Several small spills have occurred within the county in the past three years. For example, the State Health Commission is presently investigating Berman Steel of Watsonville for salvaging electronic parts contaminated with polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs). In small quantities, PCBs can cause cancer and liver damage. On another occasion, potassium permanganate was spilled into a Scotts Valley creek. Fortunately, the chemical was diluted enough to prevent major damage. Probably the worst spill so far occurred at Scotts Valley's Tate Western Electronics Co., where authorities caught a worker illegally dumping a barrel of TCE in 1982.

Alarmed at the last incident, Santa Cruz County Supervisors formed a "Hazardous Materials Task Force" in April 1982 to devise means for preventing contamination incidents in the future. The task force consists of representatives from the County Health Department, local industry, and citizens' groups. The first ordinance drafted a "right-to-know" ordinance patterned after similar legislation in other localities. The ordinance went through a lengthy series of public hearings and minor amendments before its final adoption September 20.

Similar legislation was also proposed and passed within the municipalities of Santa Cruz and Scotts Valley. The Scotts Valley ordinance goes one step further, requiring each company to have insurance coverage for toxic spill clean-up.

According to Ray Talley, director of the Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Department, the workings of the ordinance are simple. Disclosure forms are sent out to likely businesses, who must acknowledge their use or non-use of hazardous materials. If a company stores certain substances in large quantities, or if it uses any amount of carcinogens or reproductive toxins, it is required to file a "materials safety data sheet," listing the chemical family, toxicity data, symptoms of poisoning, and first aid procedures. The Health Department then checks that the company has the appropriate disposal permits, indexes the sheets by location and business type, and packages the information for fire and police departments. According to Talley, the ordinance provides a "strong beginning for a comprehensive approach to hazardous waste handling."

Santa Cruz is not immune to contamination—several spills have occured in the county within the last three years

Provisions regulating underground storage are contained in a separate and somewhat eccentric ordinance, which evolved quite differently from the right-to-know bill. Rather than being subjected to a careful, drawn-out public review process, it was pushed through the Board of Supervisors and the Santa Cruz and Watsonville city councils on a "hurry-up" basis December 20.

The cause for this unusual urgency was a new state underground storage bill, designed to preempt any local bills adopted after it. Since the state law went into effect on January 1, the county and cities needed to pass similar laws before then to retain some control over underground storage. If the county wants to propose more stringent local storage requirements in the future, then the decisions regarding toxic waste storage can be made directly by the Board of Supervisors; without local ordinances, the review process would have become the domain of the State Water Quality Control Board, which requires six months or longer for each decision.

Compounding an already-confusing piece of legislation, the state statute was only adopted, not implemented. "The state law is a little weird," agreed Talley. "It says that any storage tanks constructed after January 1 must have the required double containment features (for toxic materials), but those requirements won't actually be determined until at least 1985." As a result, the parallel local laws have also only been "adopted" at this point, since they must be at least as stringent as the state law.

Both ordinances encountered criticism from various sources, although no one was vehemently opposed to them. Regarding the right-to-know bill, Supervisor Dan Forbus is concerned that giving the public access to this information could result in the potential misuse of chemicals, whether through vandalism or outright theft. Forbus told *City on a Hill* last spring that the county could find out where any chemical is stored, without any responsibility as to why they need to know. "It's like listing which drugstores sell cocaine...you know which store has it cheapest, and you go there." Forbus was particularly concerned with possible theft of agricultural chemicals in the south county. "Chemicals have become part of a theft ring...there's a high crime rate in the outlying areas, and chemicals are part of it."

According to Talley, however, there are "restrictions on an individual's ability to access such information." Although the names of the companies handling a certain substance will be public information, the location of that substance will only be known to emergency personnel. If it is a small company, of course, finding the location may not be much of a problem; but Talley notes that most of the dangerous chemicals are handled by the larger firms. Also, agriculture is exempt under the county ordinance, since the State Agricultural Commission already controls herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers.

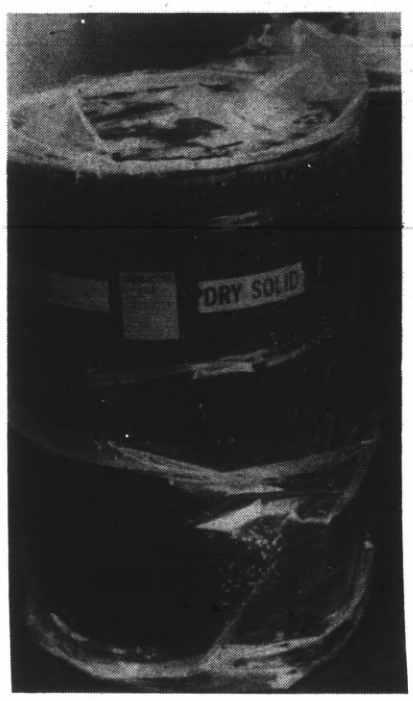
Medo's response to the fears Forbus expressed is more blunt. He believes that each company's hazardous materials "should be listed in a visible, public place...the knowledge of anyone who wants that knowledge. If they're afraid (of vandalism, etc.), they should remember that there is supposed to be adequate security and fencing around chemical storage areas anyway."

Stringent measures are necessary because of the financial incentives for treating toxic wastes sloppily

Santa Cruz Electronics Association President Dennis DeCoste said that both ordinances are "fairly reasonable," but that local governments have absolutely no way of enforcing them. "The state does a better job of it," he said. "They have the necessary expertise which local areas can't afford." He said that to enforce the Scotts Valley law, for example, a Ph.D in chemistry must be hired. "I can tell you that he would be the highest-paid official in the town, and no one with that degree would work for them in the first place," he stated. "So they have a problem on their hands."

The state, however, has demonstrated many deficiencies in past enforcement efforts. The State Auditor General found that the Toxic Substances Control Division of the State Health Department has not aggressively pursued offenders. Between 1979 and 1981, it prosecuted only 16 of more than 300 identified violators, and most fines were under $10,000. Its own staff members have admitted to being "overwhelmed" by new cases.

Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE



Santa Cruz Councilmember Jane Weed also doubts the state's superior enforcement abilities. "I think the state has a definite inability to enforce these kinds of things because they don't have the enforcement teams, and because they lack familiarity with local conditions such as geology and zoning," she stated.

Many other localities already have "right-to-know" legislation in effect, among them San Diego County, Santa Monica, and Sacramento. Asked about the effectiveness of their disclosure law, San Diego County Hazardous Materials Manager Larry Ader downplayed its importance. "I don't mean that I'm against disclosure; but it's just icing on the cake. Toxic waste is the real issue, and you need to begin with an active preventative program." He emphasized the importance of an effective surveillance program, setting up an accounting system to keep track of wastes, and actually sending out specialists to monitor disposal. The department there also helps companies save money by setting up alternative disposal and recycling systems.

Ader said he believes that more stringent measures are necessary because of the financial incentives for treating toxic wastes sloppily. Federal and state laws require very specific—and expensive—packaging of chemical wastes, and only licensed wastehandlers may transport them. The wastes often must be moved long distances to disposal sites, as there are only three sites deemed suitable for extremely hazardous chemicals in California.

Local officials emphasize that the two ordinances are merely a "first step" in a long-term process. "I don't think this is by any means the end-all, but rather the beginning," commented Weed. "It is very important for people who care about the local toxic situation to attend the public hearing and support this kind of legislation.

Crushing the Coastal Commission

by Laird Harrison

The California Coastal Commission was born in 1973 of a wave of popular ecological enthusiasm. But in its efforts to regulate development of California's stunningly beautiful coast since that date, the commission has faced increasing criticism. Now, a decade from its inception, the commission is under attack from a governor who has sworn to deal it its death blow.

George Deukmejian took office as governor in 1982, vowing to balance the state budget. He intended to do so by rooting out the bureaucratic agencies which he saw as drains on the state's revenue. Because of its controversial record, he targeted the Coastal Commission above all others.

This dramatic shift in political tides may have immediate effects on the ecological stability of coastal areas in this state, according to the commission's executive staff members. They warn that it could already be too late to prevent the degradation of the environment along the shore as a result of the measures Deukmejian has taken to destroy the agency.

While the governor has encountered legal obstacles which have so far prevented the outright abolition of the Coastal Commission, he has been able to significantly weaken it through massive budget cuts and forced staff reductions. Executive Director Michael Fischer explains that since the governor has failed in his attempts to change the organization's statute through the legislature, "what he wanted to do politically was to cripple us."

Deukmejian has slashed the commission's budget and staff each by a third. Fischer points out that the governor could not veto the entire commission budget because this would have thwarted all development along the coast. State law requires all prospective developers to apply for a permit; with no agency existing to supply such a permit, development cannot take place.

Instead the governor has settled on an indirect attack, hoping to undermine the commission's position before the state legislature. "If he could cut our budget enough so that we became less competent, less able to handle the work load," Fischer says, "we'll start looking stupid, making mistakes; permits will fall through the cracks, violations won't be caught, and as you look stupid you lose support... ultimately it will be easier to get the legislature to weaken the coastal act."

Deukmejian has gone to the length of blocking federal funding which could only be used by the commisssion and must be returned to Washington. The money came in the form of a $1 million grant which the governor at first withheld entirely and then halved by veto when the legislature put through a special bill to restore it. Prospects of overriding this second veto seem dim, so the state will simply lose approximately $500,000.

While the staff has worked hard to compensate for these reductions, Fischer says the cuts have been "devastating to us as an institution." He characterizes the commission as an "organization in trauma" which has had to shut down almost completely its public information services, its research and records departments, and its computer system. More seriously perhaps, in terms of immediate effectiveness, the commission has sharply curtailed its enforcement capacity, so that violations of the coastal program may occur daily and go unpunished.

But staff members believe that the worst is yet to come. Fatigue is taking its toll among personnel who often work overtime without pay. Administrative Officer Dea Lee Harrison sees "on a daily basis the stress and strain of overwork, the high incidence of sick leave and vacation usage." Some employees are already "burned out," Harrison says, and some have sought other employment and left positions empty at the commission even beyond the reductions mandated by the governor. The commission cannot replace such people without undergoing costly and time-consuming procedures because of a statewide hiring freeze, so that to a large extent "jobs and duties just don't happen."

In the long run this strain could lead to serious harm to coastal resources. The staff's inability to gather and evaluate data on proposed developments may bring about costly mistakes: new buildings could mar scenic locations, health and safety may be ignored in new constructions, and the habitats of wild animals could be disrupted or permanently destroyed.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

There's a fundamental conflict between individual and collective rights to coastal access and enjoyment.

It may take just such a disaster to revive the political support which the commission's executives believe to be latent in the public consciousness. After the original burst of environmentalist fervor which gave birth to the coastal program with Proposition 20 in 1973, public support has tapered off. Commission staff members worry that environmental activists believe their job was done with the enactment of the program. Environmentalists may not be stirred to action *en masse* again until some crisis shows that the coast remains in jeopardy.

The long-term coastal plan provides for a transfer of authority from the commission to local governments as they complete "Local Coastal Plans" which the commission must certify. The original 1981 deadline for these plans was met by only a fraction of the local governments, and some still have not completed them.

But commission officials warn that delegating some responsibility to cities and counties cannot mean a reduction in the size of the agency's work-load. Although the commission's original plans had called for its steady shrinkage as local plans were completed, the commission is already below its projected minimum size. "We're going to have to scratch just to keep up with things," says Deputy Director William Travis. "We're there. We're as small as we should ever be." The commission will retain authority over many aspects of coastal regulation, including coordination of regions into a statewide plan.

The issue of offshore energy rights figures prominently among those tasks which the commission will not turn over to local authorities. The commission has found itself locked in a legal battle with both state and federal politicians along with the oil companies as demands for energy resource development and environmental protection come into conflict. Both Deukmejian and the Reagan administration have expressed significant commitments to offshore oil drilling.

Travis said that although the commission has no objection to the stated goals of either leader, it disagrees strongly with the methods used to attain them. The commission agrees, for example, that the resources will be difficult to manage until a better inventory has been taken of them. But the current method of exploration requires selling five-year leases of offshore tracts to the energy companies, giving them proprietary rights to the information they uncover, and allowing them to drill where they think proper.

The commission has therefore sought to block the original leasing of these tracts, but in two separate rulings the US Supreme Court has determined that the commission has no authority over the mere selling of a lease. The second of these rulings, which the court handed down Wednesday, ends the possibility of appeal.

At least two other important issues lie behind the controversy which has made the Coastal Commission a particular target of conservatives in current political battles. One is housing: until 1980 the commission was held responsible by the Coastal Act for ensuring that low-cost housing was included in all residential developments along the coast. The commission pursued this policy vigorously until the legislature struck the measure from the specifications of the act.

Now, says commission Deputy Director Peter Douglas, that housing simply will not be provided. He claims that developers had come to accept the affordable housing criterion because of the high rents that could be charged in other popular beach dwellings. Local governments, however, who are now legally charged with the responsibility for the housing, want only those wealthy enough to pay higher taxes to the community.

The commission has also faced accusations of over-zealousness in its conduct of the regulatory duties assigned to it. The commission has devoted much time and energy in the past to regulating such matters as the color of the siding on a house, or railings on beach-cottage porches. Housing prices along the coast have been driven up because relatively few have been approved.

Fischer has responded that "if you don't pick nits, you're going to have lice," arguing that trivial matters cannot be ignored when they may set precedents for broader developments. Douglas adds that while the commission may in the past have occasionally "concentrated on the trees" and "lost sight of the forest," that these experiences have been part of the maturing process of the organization, which has since learned to avoid such errors. "As with many of the criticisms leveled at the Coastal Commission," Douglas claims, "that's now history, not indicative of the program today."

But the controversy goes beyond these issues to a fundamental philosophical dilemma: the conflict between individual and collective rights and interests. The voters who brought the agency into being did so in the belief that resources valuable to all the people of the state were in jeopardy. The opportunity to enjoy personally the splendor of the coast's cliffs and sands, to know that it still harbors the haunts of otter and whale, even the pleasure of a few hours of sun bathing beside the Pacific—such things seem threatened.

In its efforts to preserve these treasures for the entire state, however, the commission has had to severely restrict the rights of individual property owners.

"The constituents that we are representing are people who won't be born until a hundred years from now," says Fischer. "They are not only the people, but they are the other life forms that inhabit the coastal zone." How, and whether, the interests of these present and future beings should be represented along the coast will remain an issue demanding the concern of all Californians. ✓

CAMPUS *clips*

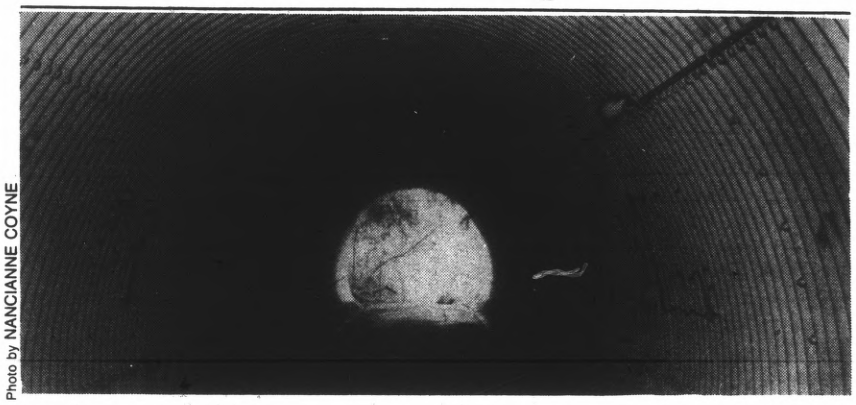


Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE

High-Tech Failures

Most university-related high-technology parks are failures, according to a report from the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB). A summary of the report appeared in the December 7 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Out of 27 university research parks established since 1950, only six were considered successful 30 years later, the SREB said in its report. Sixteen of the parks had failed and five were hovering between success and failure.

"Parks are not quick solutions to economic problems," the report warned. "The high-tech parks that have achieved some degree of success usually contain many more distribution, service, light manufacturing, and office jobs than they do positions related to science and technological types of activities."

The report concluded that the probabilities of success "increase dramatically when a community-wide, diversified approach is taken, involving active participation by the university, private developers, representatives of local high-tech industries, and community leaders. When any one of these is missing, the chances for success decline rapidly."

Fee News

According to Governor Deukmejian's press secretary, Kevin Brett, the Duke is "actively considering" a reduction of student fees next fall.

Due to a prospering state economy, the governor is apparently considering granting an overall increase in funding to UC in next year's state budget, which would lead to lower student fees.

Although the UC Board of Regents ultimately decides what student fees will be, Regents' chair Yori Wada said that if Deukmejian allocates enough money to justify lowering fees, "the Regents would probably go along with him."

However, if the governor does not allocate enough of the $144 million requested by the Regents in their budget proposal, the Regents may be forced to postpone any fee reductions. Keep your fingers—or your pennies—crossed.

Familial Ties Unbroken

Apparently, the majority of UC's faculty don't care to alter the direction of the UC-managed Livermore and Los Alamos weapons labs.

A universitywide faculty vote struck down a petition to the UC Board of Regents to direct the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos weapons labs toward activities which would "ameliorate the arms race."

Fifty-six percent of the voting faculty voted against the petition, with the majority of faculty at seven of nine UC campuses opposing it. UC Irvine and UCSC voted in favor of the petition.

The petition to the Regents called for the development of "options for using laboratory resources to move in directions which will ameliorate the arms race."

The results of the vote, which were announced last November, are disappointing in light of the February passage of a more strongly worded resolution by the UCSC Academic Senate asking then-UC President David Saxon to sever ties with the weapons labs on the grounds that it was not "part of the University's mission to be involved in the design and development of weapons."

Rough and Rugby

Forty-five UCSC students, both male and female, kicked off the 1984 rugby season last Saturday at the East Field—and if these games are any indication of what's to come, then it's going to be an exciting and successful campaign for all three teams. Fighting hard throughout the game, the women's team fell to San Jose 26-4, and the men's I lost a see-saw 29-19 match to Humboldt State; but the men's II stole the show with an inspirational 12-8 win over Humboldt's II.

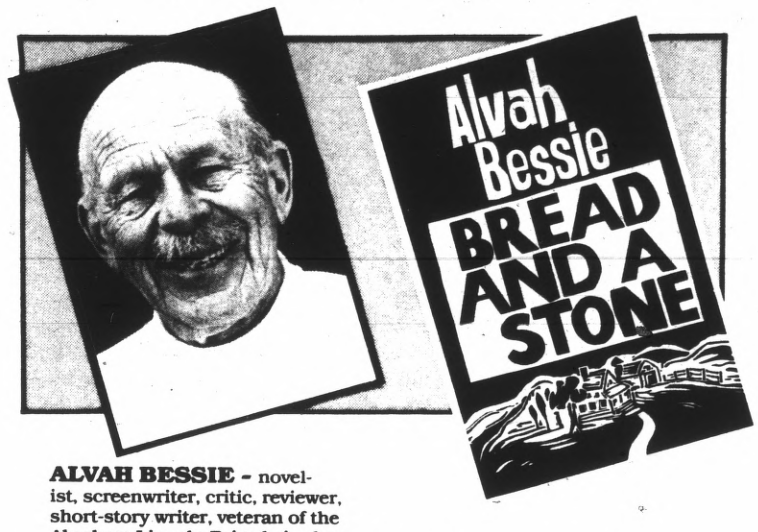
Coach Ed Donald's Banana Slugs are already showing great character under pressure. Stellar performances from Phil Dixon, Greg Roberts and John Gibb compensated for an early injury to captain Nigel Cooper in the first game.

In the women's game, player-coach Nancy Breen anchored a staunch if unsuccessful effort to overthrow the huge and experienced San Jose She-hawks. Breen scored Santa Cruz's only try, but the women should improve with time.

The heroes of the day, however, were the men's second team, made up mostly of freshpersons and sophomores with little or no game experience. Freshperson Mark Denn made the difference in the battle with a slashing 25-yard scoring run. He also kicked two try conversions, swelling his point total for the day to eight. Junior Peter Levonian provided the other four points with a fifteen yard jaunt over the goal line after snatching away an errant Humboldt pass. It was the team's first win in over three seasons.

The Banana Slugs always welcome newcomers. Become one of the inspirational Slugs of '84 by coming out to practice Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 4-6pm. No experience is necessary—just animalistic frenzy.

ALVAH BESSIE READING
At BOOKSHOP SANTA CRUZ
Friday, January 13th - 7:30 pm



ALVAH BESSIE - novelist, screenwriter, critic, reviewer, short-story writer, veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, and one of the "Hollywood Ten," will appear at Bookshop Santa Cruz on Friday, January 13th, at 7:30 pm, speaking on "Hollywood in the '40s" and reading from his work. Refreshments will be served.

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Feats of Clay

by Holger Leue

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Mary Moreno, Student manager of the Merrill Potter's Co-op.

Since both the Porter and Cowell ceramics studios closed last spring, the Merrill Potters' Co-op remains the sole facility on campus where student potters can create with clay.

Located in the basement of Merrill's A-dorm, and open to the entire UCSC community, is an independent pottery studio kept alive by the determination and energy of student potters.

Despite an attempt by Merrill's former bursar, John Hunter, to eliminate the facility last summer, the Co-op managed to survive, as student-manager Mary Moreno put it, through "the warm-hearted effort of the entire Merrill community."

The possibility of closure last summer came as a surprise to the Co-op. "I was shocked when Hunter proposed converting the studio into a storage room," said Moreno. Hunter's plan was defeated through the steadfast support of Merrill students and faculty, who recognized the importance of this traditional earth craft as an aesthetic benefit to the academic focus of Merrill's Third World studies. "[Merrill Provost] Ralph [Guzman] has had a long-time personal interest in world ceramic art and especially in the pottery of Mexico," noted Moreno. "He represents the viewpoint of the students, faculty, and community as a whole."

The art board has been suffering from budget cuts since Proposition 13 was passed in 1978; and the board's dismissal of ceramics as a "frill" is a result of its financial difficulties. Moreno believes the pottery studios were the first facilities to go because of the art board's preference for two-dimensional arts over three-dimensional crafts.

The Merrill potters' Co-op has never been affiliated with any board of study. "It is our independence that allowed us to survive while [the ceramics studio at] Cowell was being shut down," said longtime member Matt Brocchini.

As its name suggests, the Co-op runs entirely on a cooperative basis. The whole process—from the recycling of dried clay to the unloading of freshly-fired pots—is done collectively. The cooperative structure creates an ideal working environment for both the novice mud-slinger and the accomplished ceramicist. No formal instruction is offered at the Merrill studio, but Brocchini explains, "We all try to help each other out. Better potters are expected to give some advice to beginners." Brocchini has been a potter for five years.

Bruce Webster, Merrill's maintenance person who has generously helped sustain the studio over the years with lightbulbs, nuts, bolts, and grease to keep the wheels spinning, points out that the studio is unsuitable for anything but pottery. "That place was designed to be anything but a breezeway," he said. Webster noted it would be uneconomical to spend thousands of dollars renovating the area to make it suitable for storage; leaks in the roof cause flooding in the studio following every rainstorm. "I've spent hours mopping the water out the back door," complained Brocchini.

"We have supported pottery as a college through student activities and the student government," said Taylor, "but it doesn't need much because the studio at large is self-sufficient." The only resources Merrill must provide are the use of the space itself and approximately $100 worth of gas per year for the four firings each quarter.

The Co-op supports itself mainly through a quarterly membership fee of $50 per potter. This fee covers the 24-hour access to the facility, all materials such as clay, utensils and glaze-chemicals, as well as firings. Additional revenue is obtained from pottery sales held at the end of each quarter. Ten percent of all sales' revenue is returned to the Co-op fund, while the other 90 percent is retained by the potters. Hunter's proposal for Merrill College to receive 40 percent of the sales' proceeds as compensation for the space is "not an off-the-wall-idea," according to Moreno, but has not been pursued since Hunter's resignation in June.

"Students have the urge to put their hands into clay and get the experience of forming objects they can use as an alternative to plastic and machine-made things," said Moreno. Despite all the cutbacks at UCSC, co-op members believe the arts and crafts programs should continue to be supported. "We need an avenue for students to be creative," declared Taylor.

One such avenue was established in 1970 when Merrill student Kandi Martin, founder and owner of the Basic Exchange, brought a few potter's wheels to the studio and began teaching some of her friends pottery. Merrill College realized the importance of this craft and hired Kim Fischer as a work-study student to teach pottery. Fischer and Ron Russell, also a Merrill student, received independent study credit from a natural science board to build a kiln and equip the studio with shelves and other necessary materials.

As student-manager of the Co-op, Moreno is in charge of the funds and the purchasing of materials, as well as organizing the firing schedule. Everything else is done on a collective basis. "It just wouldn't work without people like Matt [Brocchini], who put so much energy and time into the facility," said Moreno. The Guild has an average membership of 10 potters each quarter.

"I believe we are a successful cooperative," said Brocchini. He pointed out that the university should consider allowing more facilities to be run in this manner. "The benefits are a sustaining project for students and the University community as a whole," added Moreno.

Moreno is concerned about the University's plans for a research and development center. "They might be better off thinking in terms of smaller-scale, low environmental-impact uses of that land. Potters are users of technology; the nose cones on space-ships are made out of clay. But our choices about which technologies are appropriate are based on a deep respect for life and the earth, not just on monetary considerations."

As far as the future of the potters' co-op is concerned, Moreno is optimistic: "As long as there is human life on earth, there will always be people who need to shape mud, water, air and fire into useful and beautiful objects."

Additional information regarding the Potter's Co-op can be obtained through the Merrill Student Activities office.

An Unsavory Brew

by Lisa Crystal

When TWANAS, UCSC's Third World newspaper, ran an anti-Coors ad on the back page of its fall issue, the staff simply wanted to inform readers of the reasons for the seven-year-old national boycott against Coors Beer.

The ad details Coors' alleged "Half-Century of Racist-Practices," which include union-busting, financial support of ultra-right groups like the John Birch Society, and discriminatory hiring practices.

The last thing TWANAS expected was for local Coors employees to challenge the ad. But when Bruno Filice, sales manager of a Santa Cruz Coors distributor, saw the ad he passed it on to district manager Scott Witley; and they arranged a meeting with the TWANAS staff to convince them that the charges against Coors were unfounded.

What ensued was a heated discussion at UCSC last Thursday between members of the TWANAS staff, the Coors employees, and Mike Garcia, chair of the Coors Boycott Committee in San Jose. The meeting brought into focus the tremendous controversy surrounding Coors, one of the largest family-run businesses in the US.

What the Coors representatives could not deny is that the boycott is widely supported by labor unions, Chicano organizations, women's groups, environmentalists, and gay organizations. Since the boycott began, Coors' beer sales have sharply decreased; while in 1977 it ranked third nationwide, currently it is seventh.

According to Mike Garcia, the Chicano community started boycotting Coors in 1966, due to its discriminatory hiring practices which Garcia said made Coors employees "very misrepresentative of the population of Colorado."

It wasn't until 1977, when Coors workers at the brewery in Golden, Colorado voted out their AFL-CIO local, that labor unions and other groups joined the boycott. Garcia explained that though Coors tried to make it seem as though workers voluntarily got rid of the union, it was actually a "classic example" of union busting. "Union busting forces people out to strike and leaves them out there until they rot," Garcia told Thursday's gathering. "Then they bring in scabs and train them to take over these people's jobs; and then a year or so down the line they hold an election. Since the striking workers are locked out they can't vote. So the scabs vote the union out." This, said Garcia, is what happened at the Coors brewery in 1977.

But union busting is only one reason for the Coors boycott. Coors has also been criticized for its use of polygraph tests during hiring procedures—which allegedly occasionally include questions about sexual habits—search and seizure raids on employees, and the Coors family's involvement in conservative politics.

Joe Coors, one of the two brothers who head the company, was hailed as a "kingpin" of the Republican party by the Colorado GOP chairperson in 1980. And in an interview with the *Denver Post* following Reagan's election, Coors described Reagan as a "great man—he thinks the way I think a president should." Coors called Reagan's election "the best thing that has happened to this country in many, many years." Coors is also widely recognized as a member of Reagan's "kitchen cabinet."

In addition, Joe Coors is co-founder of the Mountain States Legal Foundation, a conservative group which has provided "friend of the court" legal briefs for numerous legal cases: among them was a case against an affirmative action program at the University of Colorado law school, and another one which supported the state of Idaho's attempt to rescind its ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. In addition, Coors appointed James Watt to the position of president and chief legal officer of the Foundation in 1977.

Joe Coors and his wife Holly have contributed heavily to over 150 other organizations, including Citizens for the Republic, the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, the Moral Majority, the National Conservative Political Action Committee, and the Senate campaign of Al Simpson, co-author of the anti-immigration Simpson-Mazzoli Bill.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Although the Coors Company does not deny its political preferences, it does dispute charges that it is racist, anti-union, and anti-gay. Coors employee Scott Whitley is disturbed by the allegations, and insists that the family's financial contributions are personal.

"It's Joe Coors' right as an individual to support those causes, the same way you can support causes," he told TWANAS. Regarding Coors' staunch support of Reagan, Whitley said, "That's a political freedom, the same way you and I have the right to support whoever we want for president. Unfortunately, when you're in a position where you're well-known there's a lot more attention because you're a public person."

To refute what he believes to be the myths about Coors, Whitley brought a tape of a *60 Minutes* segment which first aired in November 1982. Among the people journalist Mike Wallace interviewed were brothers Bill and Joe Coors, a group of Coors employees, and David Sickler, a former Coors employee and presently an AFL-CIO representative and coordinator of the National Boycott Committee.

In the show Bill Coors claimed that "the boycott's attack on us is immoral, unprincipled, a reflection on organized labor...they're out to get us." The Coors brothers offered $10,000 to anyone who could prove the validity of the accusations against them.

The show stated that, in spite of the fact that Coors was charged several years ago with racial discrimination, the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commision now considers Coors "one of the leading affirmative action employers in Colorado;" 13 percent of its employees are ethnic minorities. *60 Minutes* added that LULAC, a Latin American organization, even held a benefit dinner for Coors, and that the average salary for brewery workers is $25,000, plus health benefits and subsidization for continuing education. The show noted that Coors receives several thousand job applications each year.

Perhaps what was intended to be most convincing was an interview with a group of Coors employees. Included in the group was a woman construction supervisor and a Hispanic man who had worked at the brewery for 18 years. Everyone interviewed described Coors in glowing terms.

Although Whitley believed the show was "objective" and accurate, the TWANAS staff was unimpressed, believing instead that it was simply another attempt by Coors to sweeten its public image. TWANAS member Sheila Davis pointed out that there were no Blacks interviewed. "I've worked for a large corporation and I'm sure you could find a large group of people to say that they enjoyed working there," she said.

Jono Shaffer is another TWANAS member who is skeptical about Coors' claims. He said that companies frequently hire "token minorities—but it doesn't mean there's a broad-based policy." Shaffer added, "Coors pays those wages to keep out the union. If there were no unions, they wouldn't pay that much." And regarding the job applications Coors receives, Shaffer said, "As long as there are unemployed people, they're going to get job applications."

Shaffer also disagrees with Whitley's attitude that Coors' politics are its own business. "He [Joe Coors] is taking his money from the profits of the corporation," Shaffer said, adding that "if I buy Coors beer, Coors' money is my money."

Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the *60 Minutes* episode was a letter boycott coordination David Sickler sent to boycotters after the show aired. Sickler wrote that he was surprised when he viewed the show; he claimed that not only were many of his anti-Coors statements cut out, but Mike Wallace's interviews with many other boycott supporters were omitted during editing and production. Sickler claims that seven interviews with former and current Coors workers were omitted, as well as nine interviews with gay, Black, Hispanic, religious, and feminist leaders.

According to Sickler, these people "were interviewed for over 2½ hours and articulated the [boycott] committee's objections to the Coors Company's policies, their bankrolling of organizations, politicians, and legislation that are negative and detrimental to the welfare of community interests."

Sickler also claims that the group of employees Mike Wallace interviewed was really comprised of supervisors and managers who, after being invited to a party honoring *60 Minutes,* were subsequently portrayed as a "random," spontaneous gathering.

What actually happened during program production remains unclear. What is clear is that the boycott is still going strong. Whitley sees the boycott "as an attempt to take away jobs," citing the lay-off of 500 Coors workers several years ago as evidence. "A boycott like this is counter-productive," he said, "It's just putting people out of work."

But TWANAS member Sheila Davis pointed out that the people who don't buy Coors will buy other beers; and though Coors may be forced to lay off workers, other beer companies' profits—and hiring rates—will increase.

A significant percentage of the people who will put their money somewhere else are Chicanos, according to Garcia. He said that the Chicano community's boycott has "revived" recently, which is critical to a successful boycott since "working class people are the people who tend to drink beer." Annoyed by the *60 Minutes* publicity about LULAC's support of Coors, Garcia said, "The Chicano organizations that ***Coors supports, like LULAC, are the very conservative spectrum of the Chicano movement and politics. Many of them are businesses*** themselves and are prone to selling out... but more recently, in San Jose, we had over 20 Chicano organizations sign a paid advertisement [opposing Coors] and we put it in the Spanish-speaking newspaper."

As the boycott continues, Coors is cracking down on boycotters who are tarnishing the reputation it is trying to repair. In a federal case which is still pending, Coors is suing the Northern California Boycott Committee, its coordinator David Wallace, David Sickler, and Solidarity, a gay activist group. the lawsuit arises out of a May, 1981 incident in which a Bay Area television station, KQED, cancelled a "Coors Day" at its annual auction due to what KQED called "threats of implied violence" from the boycotters. Wallace denies these charges, stating that he and other labor leaders planned only peaceful protest against the event.

But boycotters are undeterred by Coors' actions and are determined to continue demonstrating against the employment and political practices of the company. If, as Garcia said, "the purpose of a boycott is not to put a corporation out of business but to reform the corporation," then the boycott appears to be working. "They [Coors] have had to hire more minorities and change a lot of their controversial policies," Garcia said. "When I was growing up, I remember that half the beer in liquor stores was Coors. Now Coors is only one of the many brands of beer."

When will the boycott be lifted? Said Garcia, "The question is, does Coors deserve to have it lifted? Not as long as they continue to make huge political contributions to Reaganomics and ultra-right politics which are destroying years of social progress."

El Niño

Monterey Bay's Problem Child

by Jon Berkey

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

El Nino depleted the Monterey Bay's stock of squid and tripled the price of this staple of the local fishing industry.

Scientific experts around the world are unable to determine the cause, but Pacific coast fisherpeople are more than happy to talk about the effects of the most dramatic weather event of this century: El Nino.

Over the past year water temperatures in the Pacific have increased dramatically. Warmer northern California waters have attracted a variety of subtropical fish from southern waters. Many local fisherpeople have felt like foreigners in their own waters, amazed to be catching marlin, barracuda, bonito, swordfish and yellowfin tuna off Monterey and San Francisco Bay. "It's been like Mexico out there," said skipper Jacky Douglas of San Francisco. One mystified salmon fisherperson said that he now needs a Mexican encyclopedia to figure what all these fish are.

Fisherpeople in Peru have long been aware of this yearly warm water phenomenon which annually signals the end of their fishing season. Spanish for "The Child," El Nino was named after the Christ child, for its normal arrival off the Peruvian coast around Christmas time. Last year signs of an early El Nino began six months out of phase with the normal cycle.

In May of 1982, weather satellites and floating buoys of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) registered a temperature rise of one degree Fahrenheit in surface waters in the South Pacific. Atmospheric pressure suddenly rose on the western side of the Pacific and dropped in the eastern Pacific, causing western trade winds to stop and even reverse direction.

The result of this atmospheric sea-sawing of pressure and winds caused warmer waters of the western Pacific to slosh—as in a bath tub—towards the South African Coast in what scientists call a Kelvin wave. When this warmer surface layer reached the South American Coast it prevented the normal upwelling (rising) of cold nutrient-rich water from the ocean depths, and thus reduced the production of plankton, the basis of food for many fish and sea birds.

Scientists have been calling the El Nino of 1982-1983 the strongest warming of the equatorial Pacific in this century. Some water temperatures in the equatorial region reached 90 degrees. Off northern California's coast, temperatures have ranged from four to ten degrees above normal. Eugene Rasmusson of NOAA's Climate Analysis Center in Camp Springs, MD, claims El Nino is not just confined to an area near the South American coast, but has triggered a chain of events effecting weather patterns over much of the globe. He has determined that winds, currents, and mixing of ocean layers caused by El Nino has extended over a quarter of the way around the world and upset much of the world's climate this past year.

The question remains as to what actually causes El Nino. Scientists are quick to admit that they really don't know what is going on.

Whatever its cause, El Nino has not been good news for many California fisherpeople. The warmer water layer has reduced populations of zooplankton, a staple food for both squid and salmon. Normally abundant in Monterey Bay, squid and salmon populations have nearly disappeared. Catches of king salmon in northern California this year numbered 109,000, down dramatically from 331,000 caught in the 1982 season. With only a marginal food supply, king salmon caught this year averaged 2.5 pounds less than last year's catch. Local fisherpeople believe salmon have given up trying to spawn this year in local rivers and have gone to deeper, cooler water, or migrated north in search of food. This has caused the California salmon industry to claim losses of nearly half a million dollars during the 1983 season.

Monterey Bay usually provides the largest supply of squid on the west coast. Skip Taro has been in the business of marketing and distributing squid at Stagnaro's on the Santa Cruz wharf for over 25 years. "We had less than 100 tons of squid come out of the Bay, compared with 3,000 tons last year. Most of our squid is frozen from the east coast this year," he said. "The squid that were caught this year [in Monterey Bay] were not maturing and were smaller in size and weight. It takes twice as many—15 to 20—to make a pound compared to last year," said Taro.

"The price of fish is all a matter of supply and demand," explained Taro. "The price of squid skyrocketed this year while salmon maintained a steady price due to a record catch up in Alaska."

Squid on the other hand were in short supply and high demand. "The cost of squid this year went up almost 300 percent," said Dan Hallinan, owner of the "Squid" restaurant in San Francisco. Hallinan's restaurant serves about 2,000 customers a week. At one point this winter, Hallinan resorted to putting a sign on the tables explaining the one-dollar increase was due to El Nino. "Our squid sales had dropped off 25 percent," he said.

Salmon and squid fishermen who continued to fish this season were forced to switch over to other types of fish in an attempt to pay their bills. But markets for subtropical fish are limited. Many fish in the Bay this year had no market. "Barracuda is a novelty fish: a look-and-touch, but no-buy item," said Taro. "It took 10 to 15 years to develop a market locally for squid. You can't introduce a product into this market, like barracuda, in just a year."

Squid and salmon have been replaced by large numbers of shark and swordfish from southern waters. Swordfish brings high prices—up to $5.00 a pound retail in local markets. Fisherpeople from Santa Cruz to Monterey had to watch while fishing boats from southern California—with swordfish permits—loaded up on the expensive fish. Local fisherpeople were unable to obtain similar permits because of legislation passed last year supported by southern California fisherpeople. This new law requires a fisherperson to have landed at least eight tons of swordfish between 1977 and 1981 in order to get a permit. "It is very rare that we ever see swordfish in Monterey Bay," said Skip Taro.

Many local fisherpeople are angry about having so many restrictions and regulations on their livelihood. "We are being regulated out of business," said Carl Lamers, a fisherperson who works out of Santa Cruz Harbor. "The Fish and Game Department is getting out of hand," he said. "They think they're talking to a bunch of sports fishermen. They tell us when to fish and what gear we can fish with. These are bad times for local fishermen. A lot of guys are going belly up."

Jim Hardwick of the California State Fish and Game Department in Monterey agrees with Lamers. "There are too many regulations on fishermen, but they are all there because somebody pushed for them. A lot of regulations have been enacted by special interest groups and fishermen themselves. Our job, whether we like it or not, is to enforce the regulations. It's been a very irritating situation locally. We are caught having to enforce the swordfish restrictions in support of southern California fishermen."

Located in the heart of Monterey Bay is Moss Landing, one of the largest fishing ports on the Pacific coast. Hundreds of fisherpeople have made their living fishing on the Bay over the years, but this year—the year of El Nino—life on the bay has been difficult at best, and forced many to put their boats up for sale. "Some guys around here are paying $15,000 a year interest while their boats sit in the harbor," said Bob Ganong, owner and skipper of ERMEONY, a 30-foot troller built in 1916. "Most of the boats have been just sitting, ever since the salmon and squid disappeared in mid-July," he said. "Right now, if you offered the right price, you could probably buy any boat in this harbor. The best business in Moss Landing this year has been making 'for sale' signs."

"Fishing is getting to be a pretty tough way to make a living," said Tom Shanahan, one of the largest commercial fisherpeople in the Santa Cruz Harbor. He switched from salmon to albacore this year and figures he just broke even. "Many of us couldn't survive another year like this one," he said. "We have been fortunate in Monterey Bay; at least we had some fish. North of Pt. Reyes they had absolutely nothing. I understand that Ft. Bragg is trying to be declared a disaster area." Shanahan looks to next year for a better season. "Hopefully things are going to change. You have to be optimistic to be a fisherman."

Is El Nino over? During the fall, Pacific water temperatures have been returning to near normal conditions. Some scientists think the 1982-83 El Nino is nearing its conclusion, others are not so sure. Some say that El Nino came out of nowhere last year and could do the same thing next year. Little is known about the effects of warm water on fish populations such as salmon and squid. "We just don't have enough information to be sure what's going to happen," said Jim Hardwick.

The one sure thing is everyone is in awe over "The Child."

CITY*clips*

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Fight Disenfranchisement!

While Santa Cruz conservatives attempt to gain control of the city council through the courts, local progressives are depending on grass-roots support to help them defeat the election challenge designed to unseat councilmember Jane Weed. Yesterday Weed and former mayor Bruce Van Allen, along with businessperson Neal Coonerty, Santa Cruz Action Network Director Dee Hansch, County Democratic Central Committee Chair Cathy Calfo, and UCSC Student Body President Michael Ross announced the formation of the Right to Vote Committee to raise funds and defeat the conservative challenge to the November council elections. Conservatives led by attorney Tim Morgan are challenging the progressive victory in court on the basis of 472 allegedly invalid votes cast at the UCSC campus.

"A lot more is at stake than a council seat or the coucil majority," declared Weed. "Students and other groups' right to vote is at stake."

"It's more important now than ever that people get involved politically in Santa Cruz," said Van Allen, who is a co-defendant with Weed. "We in Santa Cruz have to be more determined than ever to ensure that control of the city stays with the majority of voters."

Individuals who want to donate time or money to the Right to Vote Committee should come by 320G Cedar St. or call 458-9425.

Making SC Safe for The Cleaver Family

First our votes, now our houses... The Santa Cruz City Planning Commission proposed a plan last week that would require landlords to purchase permits for rentals in certain parts of town. The proposal is in response to complaints that "family neighborhoods" are being overrun by the unkempt student/renter element. In these areas, rental houses with more than two adults over age 18 would have to obtain permits. Local real estate representatives expressed their opposition to the plan, citing the increased levels of bureaucracy required by such a program. The plan is presently under analysis by the planning commission staff, and must be approved by the city council before passage.

No Way on "A"

The overwhelming support for Measure A last November changes nothing, according to UCSC Chancellor Sinsheimer. He indicated last Thursday that he will not sign the "memorandum of agreement" proposed by the city council, which would require the University's proposed R&D Center to be funneled through the city planning process.

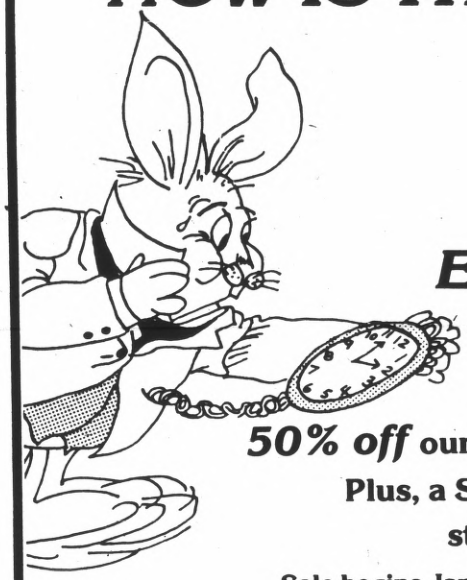
Mayor John Laird wrote Sinsheimer on December 6 requesting his approval of the agreement and citing the 72 percent voter approval of A. Sinsheimer told the *Sentinel* that the University would be "willing to discuss" the impacts of the development, but that the University remains exempt from local planning procedures. He is presently drafting his formal response to Laird's letter.

Three for One

The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors chose Robley Levy as its chairperson Tuesday, but not without a touch of election year bickering among the five politicians. Progressives Gary Patton and Joe Cucchiara, along with Levy herself, voted in favor, while conservatives E. Wayne Moore and Dan Forbus abstained. The vote took place after a vociferous exchange between the two political camps, with Moore leading the conservative charge. He argued that since Levy faces a re-election challenge this spring, she should not be named chairperson. A frustrated Cucchiara, the outgoing chairperson, responded by asking, "Should the governor not be governor in an election year?"

Levy reacted to all the commotion in a less combative tone, saying, "I represent the center of the county and I hope to represent the moderate position on the board." Forbus charged that Levy's election as board chair was politically motivated. "It's an election year and he [Patton] might not be the kind of baggage she wants to carry," said Forbus. "This thing will be run by someone other than the chair anyway." Forbus failed to indicate who would, in fact, run the board.

NOW IS THE TIME!!



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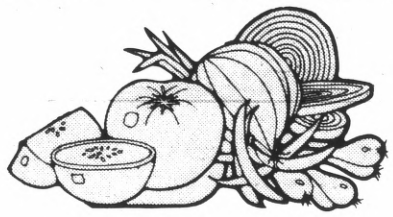

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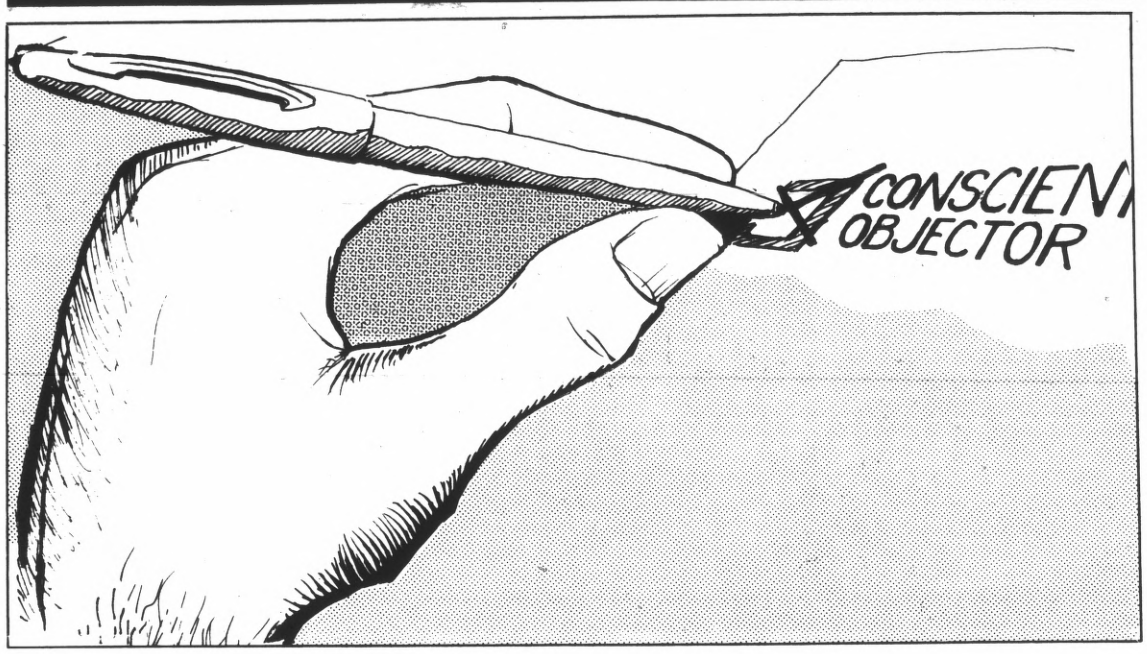


Drawing by JERRY DOLEZAL

A Conscientious Alternative

by Ed Kunnes

To receive Guaranteed Student Loans, Pell Grants, work study and other federal student assistance programs, the 1982 Solomon Amendment requires students to file a "statement of compliance" either certifying registration with the military Selective Service or a valid reason for not registering. However, the Draft Counseling Center in Berkeley has developed a new compliance form that, if approved, would enable conscientious objectors to write in "morally opposed" and still receive financial aid.

UC Berkeley's financial aid director has recommended that the UC administration approve the new draft registration compliance form on the grounds that there are financial aid recipients who legally do not have to register with the Selective Service and who do not apply to any of the exempt categories on the currently used form issued by the US Department of Education.

The Solomon Amendment, signed by President Reagan in fall 1982, states that males who are at least 18 years of age must be registered for the draft to qualify for federally funded financial aid. The Department of Education implemented the Amendment by providing schools a model compliance form which contained a checklist of "valid reasons" for not registering.

According to the department, people who are under 18, over 23, female, on active duty in the armed forces, permanent residents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands or residents of the Northern Mariana Islands have legitimate reasons for not registering. However, the department admits the list is incomplete since it makes no provision for certain aliens who are not required to register, as well as incarcerated persons.

There is also a loophole in the regulations; they do not state that the model form must be used, although many schools, including UCSC, use the suggested format. Kathleen Little, director of financial aid at UCSC, said that those instances where the current form is not practical are so rare that she does not see the need to change them.

Although the change recommended by Richard Blank, financial aid director at UCB, is minor—merely an additional blank space in which the student may write in a valid reason for not registering—the implications are great.

The ASUC [Berkeley's student union] draft counseling center, the group that drew up the alternative form and presented it to Black, stated that the blank space would grant the opportunity to "set forth basic constitutional objections as grounds for non-registration," according to the Berkeley newspaper, *The Daily Californian*.

The Daily Californian also reported that in a letter to Black, Michael R. Smith, UC Berkeley's assistant chancellor for legal affairs, wrote that he found "nothing in the regulations preventing our affording students the right to state their reasons for non-registration...however, it will be either the institution's or the Department of Education's responsibility to validate stated grounds for exemption."

Black pointed out that the University is opposed to the Solomon Amendment. "But it is not our intention to award financial aid to students who have not registered for the draft," he warned. He said the form would not allow students to state unofficial reasons since the Selective Service and Department of Education may audit the forms.

However, there are no plans to crosscheck the forms with Selective Service records until 1985, if ever.

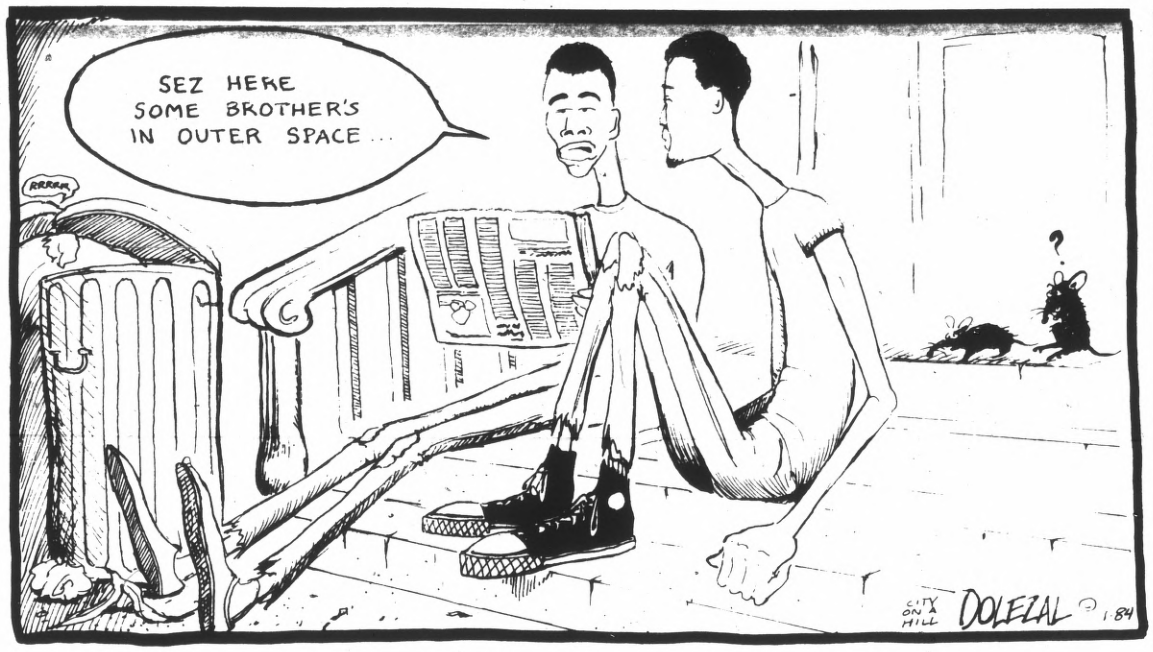
The debate at UCB about whether to authorize campus financial aid officers to use an alternative form revolves around the fear that the University will be opening itself to liability. William R. Frazer, senior vice president for academic affairs, will decide whether or not to approve the alternative form sometime in the next few weeks. His decision will be based on whether the University is actually authorized to judge "valid reasons" or whether a court of law would handle verification of students' reasons. The University does not want to be held liable for any potentially invalid reasons that students might write on the alternate form.

Marilyn Jaeger, the UC systemwide director of financial aid and loan collections, wrote in a letter according to *The Daily Cal* that "the campus aid administrators would need to make many more judgments about what are valid reasons for not registering and in doing so...would greatly extend their area of liability...The University, like anyone else, can be held liable for its interpretation of legislation."

However, ASUC President Cathy Campbell told *The Daily Cal* that, "no university should be in the position to determine what's valid and what's not. A court of law needs to do that. The alternative form is sufficient for the university to carry out its minimum legal responsibility."

The ASUC Draft Center attorneys interpret the regulation to mean that any reason for not registering is legitimate, as long as it does not conflict with other information in the student's file. Although the Draft Counseling Center in Berkeley claims the new forms are "a big breakthrough" in their effort to protect students from the Solomon Amendment, the Department of Education says it will not acknowledge any reasons other than those it has authorized as valid.

It seems the best way for financial aid applicants to avoid registering is for them to apply to the UC Regents' Loan program. Loans from this program can be granted to students who have lost federal financial aid by not complying with the Solomon Amendment. However, at both UCSC and UCB "only a handful" of students have used the program. Kathleen Little, UCSC financial aid director, said most students are willing to sign the current compliance form.



Drawing by JERRY DOLEZAL

Let Them Eat Heros

by Pamela Douglas

It's a time of irony; a time when impossible dreams are coming to life while bare survival seems impossible for many Black Americans.

In 1984, a Black mother can tell her children that if they're pretty enough or smart enough or powerful enough, they can become Miss America, or an astronaut, or run for mayor or governor or even president, because Vanessa Williams, Guion Bluford, Harold Washington, Wilson Goode, Tom Bradley and Jesse Jackson did those things in an astonishing 1983.

There is a certain thrill in Black hopes as the year turns. A high school student wore lipstick for the first time the day after a Black Miss America was crowned—and said she'd think about college after all, or at least wouldn't stand any more for people telling her what she couldn't do.

But that same day, at the Trio Crisis Center in South Central Los Angeles, Kay Sanders, 49, a black woman with graying hair, was rescuing children no one else would touch.

She works without support from any agency. As a last resort, she'll move a desperate family into her own apartment. She now has 10 children living with her and sees 50 others at her center every day.

Meanwhile, teen-agers from a probation school on a tour of City Hall compete to sit in their councilmember's chair, believing, really believing, that if they straighten up they could be elected like he was.

Across town, Sanders spoke of her two latest charges, aged 8 months and 2 years, who had been living in a car with their paraplegic father and their alcoholic mother.

The family had been evicted when the mother lost her job, and the children were vomiting Kool Aid—all they'd had to eat for three days. Sanders bathed and fed the children and is keeping them until the mother completes a rehabilitation program and finds another job.

This family was denied aid by every agency Sanders contacted. Shelters were filled and Aid to Dependent Children here is withdrawn if the parent is in a rehabilitation program.

Across the country, Black adults who dropped out as teen-agers are turning to community colleges and other schools in burgeoning numbers to bolster their basic skills. Talk to them and you learn they're after more than a certificate, more than a job. They're after self-respect.

At a takeout chicken place, Sanders found a 4-year-old child sprinkling salt and pepper on a picture of a dinner and trying to eat the paper. The mother told Sanders they'd been sleeping in bathrooms since she lost her job as a domestic the week before.

Sanders took them home, fed them and gave them clothes. But the mother was so afraid officials might take her child that she fled into the night with her. "I don't sleep that much knowing that little girl is still somewhere sleeping in a bathroom," Sanders said.

Sanders supports herself and the center on savings from an interior decoration business and with occasional work as a movie wardrobe mistress. She explains, "I had five children from 13 pregnancies. I figured that the children that did not come through would come to my door one day, so I never turn a child out."

She may face legions in 1984 because, as she knows, the few programs left are overcrowded and understaffed.

Under new guidelines, welfare is taking mothers off aid and insisting they find a job—but there is no provision for child care while they look, or if they fail to find work.

People in need are trapped between bureaucracy, racism and politics. Sanders reports that Trio was turned down for every federal grant because "They told us they had less money and needed what little they had for Indochinese refugees."

Though Sanders did get a lunch subsidy from a state program threatened by budget cuts, all private agencies turned her down, including the United Way. Sanders says she got the feeling, "We're not an 'in' cause this year. Black children in crisis are not popular."

On these same streets, Black radio is using its power over youngsters—youngsters who can be reached in no other way—urging them to vote. In this effort, it's joining with the churches which once decried radio's influence.

On Martin Luther King Day babies may still be living on Kool Aid or eating photographs of chicken. That was not King's dream.

The new year may see poor and middle-class Blacks uniting and organizing for mainstream political activity as never before. And the unity is, uniquely, not a bond of hate, not a negative force. The tone is job and possibility.

In the midst of the bounty of hope, the children at Trio only hint at uncounted, and untouched, numbers all over the country—not merely an underclass but an invisible class in a land where public policy extols dramatic success and denies the existence of need.

Black Americans—even those who are not middle class—are swept up in that thinking. "Let them eat heroes" might be the motto. Some of the glory might translate to practical salvation. But the harvest is still bittersweet.

On Martin Luther King Day, when a Black man's birth will be celebrated as a national holiday for the first time, babies may still be living on Kool Aid or eating photographs of chicken. That was not King's dream.

We risk feasting amidst a famine. It's that irony, and not the euphoria of victory alone, that welcomes 1984 in Black America.

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	'Field Botany and West Coast Materia Medica II' Christopher Hobbs
Wednesday	'History and Philosophy of Herbal Medicine II' Paul Lee
	'Anatomy and Physiology II' Jack Signorella
	'Pharmacognosy I' Dr. Tin Wa & Christopher Hobbs
Thursday	'Introduction to Herbology II *Diagnostics*' Grace Marroquin
	'Field Botany II' Christopher Hobbs
Friday	'Pharmacognosy' Dr. Tin Wa & Christopher Hobbs

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Tuesday	'Ching Lo Therapy: Accupunture Therapy for Herbalists' Michael & Leslie Tierra
Wednesday	'The Herb Clinic'/Staff
Thursday	'Introduction to Herbal Studies and the Herbal Immune Enhancement: The Thyme-Thymus Connection' Paul Lee

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EDITORIAL

A Day Off

AS A VOICE FOR EQUALITY AND NONVIOLENT SOCIAL CHANGE, MARTIN Luther King deserves at least as much public remembrance as Washington and Lincoln, leaders who presided over the two bloodiest conflicts within our borders. But the torrents of banal approval—from Ronald Reagan and others—have given an air of "bread and circuses" to the honoring of a modern martyr. A hard look at the plight of American Blacks circa 1984 makes Martin Luther King Day almost reprehensibly ironic:

—In Oakland, a city with a primarily Black population, the infant death rate is higher than in many Third World countries.

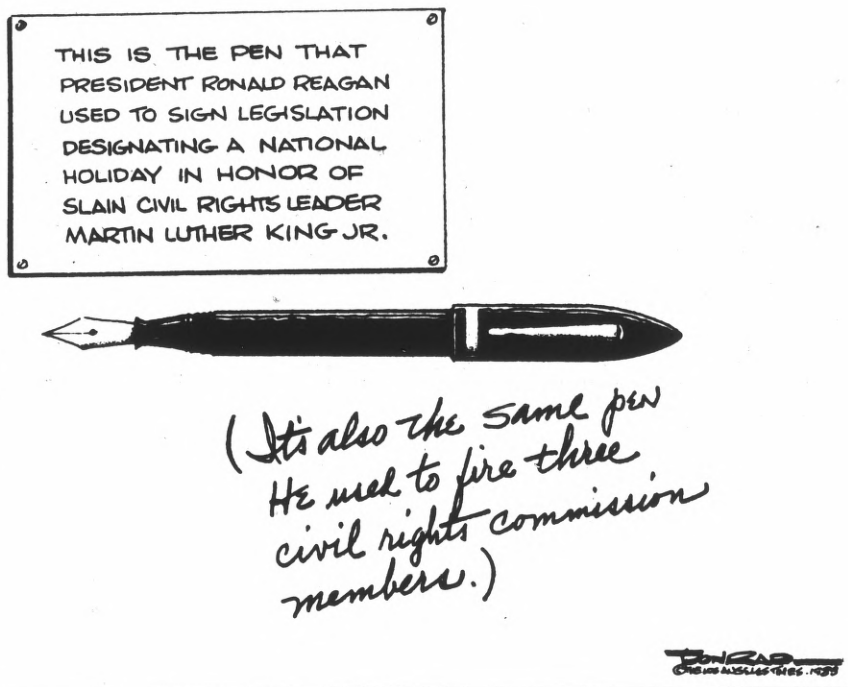
—Two independent studies published last June show once again that Blacks receive longer prison terms than whites for similar crimes, and that Blacks receive less Social Security than whites.

—Less than half the voting-age Blacks in eleven southern states are registered to vote.

—Of the several dozen Reagan Administration economic indicators, the one that has changed the least over the past four years is the rate of unemployed Black youths.

Granted, the range of "role models" has expanded slightly. We now have a Black astronaut, a Black congresswoman, a Black presidential candidate. But for the majority of Blacks, real opportunities remain as limited as at the time of King's death in 1968.

City On A Hill applauds the establishment of the third Monday in January as Martin Luther King Day, in the hope that it will serve as a yearly reminder of King's legacy—and how far we have to go to fulfill that legacy. After all, a day off work doesn't mean much if you don't have a job.


THIS IS THE PEN THAT PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN USED TO SIGN LEGISLATION DESIGNATING A NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN HONOR OF SLAIN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
(It's also the same pen He used to fire three civil rights commission members.)

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Disgusting Hypocrisy

Dear Staff:

The radio station KQED-FM (San Francisco) carries an Israeli program on Sunday night, followed by an Arab one. Listening to a recent broadcast, I realized an interesting phenomenon: *Both* programs delt with various problems in *Israel*. It seems that there are no problems in the Arab nations to talk about. No repression, no dictatorships, no on-going wars.

Hence Mr. Edmund Said's interview (CHP 12/1/83) was no exception. Palestinians are killing each other by the hundreds. The Syrians supply heavy arms to the fighting, which are used to destroy refugee camps near Tripoli. These are direct Palestinian issues, but Mr. Said, who pretends to "abhor violence," ignores them completely. That kind of hypocrisy is disgusting, and will not convince the educated reader to accept his numerous ridiculous lies and distortions about Israel and its history.

Sincerely,
Oved Dahari
Lick Observatory

Honey for Thought

Dear Staff:

Stephanie Denmark's latest movie review was horrible ("A Question of Silence," CHP 12/1/83). You never once stated why these women had any reason to murder this man other than the fact that they were expressing their "rage and hopelessness through indiscriminate acts of violence and destruction."

Everybody has feelings of rage and hopelessness now and then. Does that justify murder? Did this shopkeeper actually do anything to these women to justify this act?

Plenty of women have been raped and murdered because certain men felt rage and hopelessness. Does this justify their acts? I haven't seen the movie, but it sounds like a rabid libber tract against men. If men are "one-dimensional," then so are women. Reverse sexism strikes again...

Think about it, honey.

Howard Barlow
Ben Lomond

City Election Challenge

Dear Staff:

The university has received a subpoena requiring us to turn over to Attorney Timothy J. Morgan the names and home addresses of all faculty and staff (from the October 1, 1983 listing).

This list will be used for comparison against a list generated by the Grand Jury of the alleged "illegal votes" cast at the UCSC precincts in the recent city election. It will also enable attorneys to contact faculty and staff on that list for whom there is no other readily ascertainable address. No other use will be made of this information.

If you object to the release of this information, you should contact an attorney for advice. The information was turned over to Attorney Morgan on Wednesday afternoon, January 11.

Susan S. Burcaw
Executive Assistant
to the Chancellor

City Election Challenge Part II

Dear Staff:

In connection with the civil suit challenging the legitimacy of several hundred votes cast in campus precincts during the November election, the University has been served with several subpoenas for records. In compliance with these court orders, the following records have been provided to either the Grand Jury or attorneys for the plaintiffs: names and addresses of faculty, staff, and students; and rosters of occupants of college residence halls and apartments, Family Student Housing, faculty apartments, preceptors' apartments, provosts' houses, and University House.

Student Services Offices

Deep Mediocrity

Dear Staff,

After reading the article "Phi Beta Kappa—A Questionable Honor," (CHP, 1/5/84, p. 5) I became quite annoyed by the fact that there exists little support among students and faculty for the establishment of a Phi Beta Kappa chapter on our campus. As a student of UCSC, I believe that the adoption of a prestigious honor society such as Phi Beta Kappa would be of special importance for the following reasons: it would provide UCSC with an image which would be respected and recognized by others in academia; serve as a reward for hard work and distinguished students' academic performance; allow students to set reasonable scholastic goals for themselves.

Michael Ross, our campus representative to the Student Body President's Council is quoted as saying, "Phi Beta Kappa represents a vision of what the Chancellor thinks UCSC should be, but it doesn't reflect the innovative tradition of this university or the wishes of the current students."

Well, Mr. Ross, the fact that we are the only UC campus without a Phi Beta Kappa suggests that we are not very innovative at all, but rather "behind the times." Furthermore, I, as well as many others I have talked to, support the chancellor's decision to apply for a Phi Beta Kappa chapter because it represents a *clear* vision of what UCSC should be.

Ross' other claim that "Phi Beta Kappa would increase the competitive atmosphere and conventionality of our campus" is of the same idealistic rhetoric which is causing UCSC to plunge to the depths of mediocrity and, at the same time, preventing us from achieving the high standards of academic excellence.

Sincerely yours,
Tony Pechi
Stevenson College, U.C.S.C.

Funky Klunkers

Dear Staff:

Because of the brouhaha about voting irregularities among UCSC students, I bring the following to your attention:

Before the recent election, I received two Sample Ballots, each directing me to a different polling place. One was sent to my university address; one went to my home. (I didn't use either of them, for I reside outside of the city and therefore could not vote in the council race and I was uninformed about the school board issues of my community.)

This error was clearly due to a mixup in the County Registrar's office. I wonder how many of these highly-publicized alleged irregularities might be explainable by similar mixups in this office and, for that matter, how many downtown merchants received ballots at their business addresses as opposed to their residences?

Sincerely,
Paul Vorwerk
Visiting Professor in Music

We Want the Goat!

Dear Staff:

I have some comments that I hope are of interest to you. First, while I appreciate the fact that you are predominantly a *news*paper, I think that your paper suffers from a lack of creative fiction. Last year there was Regis Goatlips; this year nothing fills that void. Your paper should have something that is fun to read, balancing the depressing pieces.

I might suggest that you could continue the Your Aunt Miranda column, making a Dear Abby for this school. It could be fun and serious. You could also just present miscellaneous creative writings. I really believe it would greatly enhance your paper.

Thank you,
William T. Kavanaugh

Care

Dear Staff:

I want to thank you for your efforts this year in telling your readers how they can help needy people overseas.

Public response to organizations like CARE depends upon news stories and public service ads printed by newspapers and magazines like yours.

Last year CARE helped over 30 million people through self-help and feeding programs in 35 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. Because CARE donations were combined with contributions from the US government, foreign governments, and private companies in this country and abroad, we were able to provide $9.21 worth of aid for every dollar donated.

Any message you carry this coming year telling readers of the continuing poverty and hunger overseas and the value of CARE programs would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours
Philip Johnston
Executive Director, CARE

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

KALEIDOscope

Punks keep house in the West Coast premiere of Penelope Spheeris's Suburbia at the Santa Cruz Civic Saturday, Jan. 21.

Best of the Fest

For self-confessed celluloid fiends like myself, nothing sets the glands into overdrive like those two little words: Film Festival. For the weekend of January 19-22, fellow film freaks can reach cinematic satiation with the seventeen feature films at the 3rd Santa Cruz Film Festival, all at prices lower than a Saturday night at the Aptos Twin. I'm looking forward to:

Pandora's Box

G.W. Pabst's 1929 gift of Louise Brooks ("the girl in the black helmet") to the world. Saturday Jan. 21; 4pm. Civic Auditorium. $3

Tales of Ordinary Madness

Based on skid-row poet Charles-Bukowski's short stories, this "down-and-out-in-Hawthorn-and-Culver City" stars Ben Gazzara as the Port-swilling bard. Saturday, Jan. 21; 11pm. Civic Auditorium, $4.

Love

Six stories on love directed and performed by Liv Ullman, Nancy Dowd, Mai Zetterling, and Anette Cohen. Joni Mitchell stars in blackface in "Black Cat in the Black Mouse Socks" sequence. Producer Renee Perlmutter will appear in person. Thursday, Jan. 19, 7pm. Civic Auditorium; $5.

Jeanne Dielman

Feminist director Chantal Ackerman's recently revived meticulous 1975 study of a day-in-the-life of a stifled Parisian housewife had the New York critics at each other's throats last summer; some called it classic, others a bore. Saturday, Jan 21; 7:30pm. Louden Nelson Theater,$4

Suburbia

Penelope Spheeris's first film since the brutal punk documentary *The Decline and Fall of Western Civilization,* is a return to the LA hardcore underworld. Spheeris scripted the story of a band of teen runaways living together in an abandoned suburban subdevelopment and battling a vigilante "Citizens Against Crime" committee trying to clean up the dying neighborhood. The late hardcore quartet TSOL star in a concert sequence. Spheeris and producer Bert Dragin appear at this West Coast premier in person. Saturday, Jan. 21; 9pm. Civic Theater, $4

Director Talk

"Most film festivals are meat markets," said Santa Cruz Film Festival Director Jim Scalsas in an interview with City on a Hill. "We try for something more personal here. We're converting the Santa Cruz Civic into a 500-seat theater; we're bringing in 35mm projection equipment from San Francisco, renting comfy chairs and placing potted plants around the theater. It'll be real nice; you'll hardly recognize the place." Unlike the mass-production air of Cannes, or the high-pressure hype of LA's FILMEX, the Santa Cruz Film Festival operates on a human scale.

Last year, while his *Burden of Dreams* screened to a packed Louden Nelson auditorium, I watched director Les Blank set up a T-shirt stand. One could purchase a silver-sequined "Garlic is as Good as Ten Mothers" T-shirt to help Les pay the bills until he sold his next film to PBS.

Such small-scale action lies at the heart of the Santa Cruz Film Festival. "We're not a business festival," says festival coordinator R.D. Strickland. Yet putting together a non-mercantile festival is difficult when working in "the most garment-like of the art forms," says Scalsas, particularly in the United States.

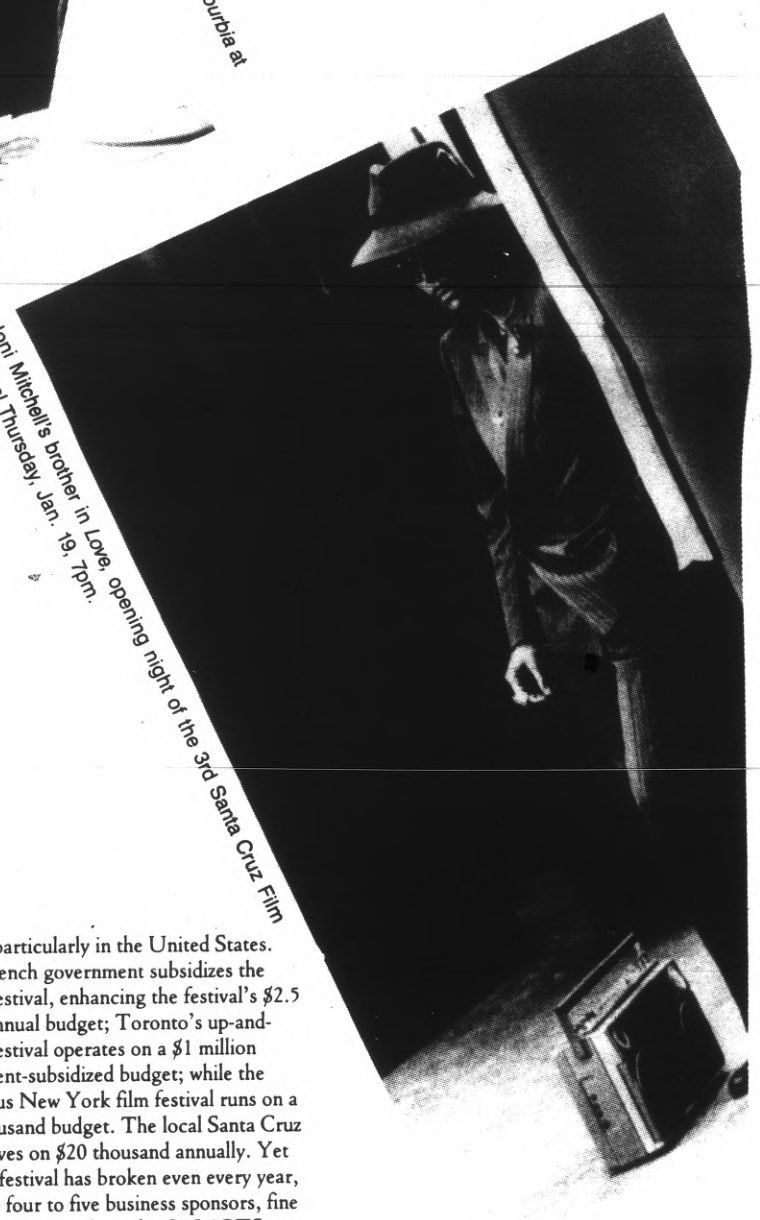
The French government subsidizes the Cannes festival, enhancing the festival's $2.5 million annual budget; Toronto's up-and-coming festival operates on a $1 million government-subsidized budget; while the prestigious New York film festival runs on a $500 thousand budget. The local Santa Cruz festival lives on $20 thousand annually. Yet the local festival has broken even every year, thanks to four to five business sponsors, fine ticket sales, grants from the CALARTS council, and dozens of smaller funding sources. "Our budget has increased 40 percent every year," said Strickland. "This year we've added many more 35mm films, most of which would never screen in Santa Cruz otherwise."

The five unreleased pictures playing at the festival include *Stacy Knight's,* directed by former UCSC film student Jim Wilson. Wilson will be on hand for the screening.

Producing the festival is a year-round activity. Strickland and Sclasas attend most of the major festivals on the continent. "We get a good idea of what films we want from other festivals," said Strickland. "We first saw *Love* at the Toronto Festival, spotted *Tales of Ordinary Madness* at SF Film Fest, and we picked up *Camoflage* [Polish director Krzysztof Zanussi's highly-regarded tale of second-rate academia] at the Telluride Festival."

Strickland and Scalsas hope to expand next year's festival into a week-long event. But Scalsas held no delusions of Canne-sized tacky grandeur: "we're here to celebrate and explore cinema rather than sell products." ✔

Gene Pithy



Joni Mitchell's brother in *Love*, opening night of the 3rd Santa Cruz Film Festival Thursday, Jan. 19, 7pm.

Third Annual

1984 SANTA CRUZ FILM FESTIVAL

OPENING NIGHT

Jan. 19 7:PM Civic Auditorium $5.00

Love Canada, 1982 (105 min.)

GALA CHAMPAGNE RECEPTION 9:30 PM AT THE CIVIC. SEPARATE $5.00 ADMISSION.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

7:00 PM LOUDEN NELSON THEATER $4.00

Academy Award Animation

9:00 PM LOUDEN NELSON THEATER $4.00

S.L. 1 U.S.A., 1983 (60 min.)

11:00 PM LOUDEN NELSON THEATER $4.00

The Last of the Blue Devils

U.S.A. 1980 (91 min.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21

2:00 PM CIVIC AUDITORIUM $3.00

Camouflage Poland 1976 (106 min.)

2:30 PM LOUDEN NELSON THEATER $3.00

Filmmaker: A Diary by George Lucas

The Rain People U.S.A., 1969 (101 min.)

4:00 PM CIVIC AUDITORIUM $3.00

Pandora's Box Germany, 1929 (110 min.)

A Conversation with Louise Brooks

U.S.A., 1974 (23 min.)

5:00 PM LOUDEN NELSON THEATER $3.00

Filming The Impossible England, 1982 (40 min.)

Kongor England, 1981 (30 min.) **Solo** U.S.A., 1972 (16 min.)

7:00 PM CIVIC AUDITORIUM $4.00

Stacy's Knights U.S.A., 1982 (100 min.)

7:30 PM LOUDEN NELSON THEATER $4.00

Jeanne Dielman Belgium, 1975 (198 min.)

9:00 PM CIVIC AUDITORIUM $4.00

Suburbia U.S.A., 1983 (95 min.)

11:00 PM CIVIC AUDITORIUM $4.00

Tales of Ordinary Madness

Italy/U.S.A., 1982 (107 min.)

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

1:00 PM CIVIC AUDITORIUM $3.00

The Four Feathers England, 1939 (115 min.)

2:00 PM LOUDEN NELSON THEATER $5.00

America, America U.S.A., 1963 (168 min.)

3:30 PM CIVIC AUDITORIUM $3.00

The Wrong Box England, 1966 (105 min.)

5:30 PM CIVIC AUDITORIUM $3.00

Just a Game Quebec/Canada, 1983 (101 min.)

7:30 PM CIVIC AUDITORIUM $4.00

Android Starring Klaus Kinski U.S.A., 1983 (80 min.)

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CALENDAR

Thursday 12

movies

Ordinary People. 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 Stevenson Students and Seniors, $2.00 general.

miscellaneous

Al Johnson: Artist and Teacher. First of a two-part exhibition of ceramic works by Al Johnson and former students of the Cowell Pottery Program. 11-5pm, Tuesday thru Sunday, Smith Gallery at Cowell.

Last day to file Course Enrollment Form (CEF) without $50 penalty.

Last day to file thesis and pay filing fee for a master's or Ph.D. degree to be conferred on completion of the current quarter.

Last day for undergraduates to file for part-time study; last day to request non-release of public information; and last day to request letter grade.

theater

The Way of How, a visual opera, integrating theater, music, movement, sculptural and visual forms. George Coates Performance Works creates and performs this critically acclaimed artistic endeavour. 8pm, Performing Arts Theater, $5 students and seniors, $8 general.

miscellaneous

Esperanto: Introduction to the language and its philosophy. Sign up at the A-frame or with a club member. 9pm, Crown/Merrill Rec Room, free.

miscellaneous

Martin Luther King Holiday. Academic and administrative holiday.

Art Exhibit of Geometric Designs by Anna Boettcher. Daily through the 29th. Stevenson Coffee Shop.

Friday 13

movies

W.C. Fields Film Festival. *You Can't Cheat an Honest Man, You're Darn Tootin',* Laurel and Hardy short, *Going, going, going,* Roadrunner cartoon. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2, $1.50.

lectures

Maria Reed, UCSC graduate student, speaks on Holographic Spectroscopy in Solid State Organic Photochemistry; part of Research Organic Chemistry Seminar. 12 noon, Thimann 397.

Saturday 14

movies

Woody Allen's *Manhattan* followed by rock 'n soul dance with 8-piece band "Rush Hour." 7pm, Kresge Town hall, $2.

Harold and Maude. 8pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

Sunday 15

movies

Manhattan and *The Grateful Dead. Manhattan* at 7pm, *Dead* at 9. Kresge Town Hall, $2.

Martin Luther King Jr. film series: *I Have a Dream* and *Martin Luther King: The Man and the March.* 7:30pm, Cowell Dining Hall, donation requested.

sports

Cycling Club recreation rides every Sunday morning. 9am, Town Clock downtown.

miscellaneous

First day of The Annual Chicano Art Show. Chicano artists from all over California display their work in an unprecedented gathering. Oakes College Lounge.

Esperanto introduction. See Saturday listing.

Reception for Al Johnson. See Friday listing.

Irwin McJunkins, San Francisco poet, will perform his rendition of two of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s most famous speeches at the Sesnon Gallery, opening the "Charles White Retrospective," reception. 4pm, Porter College Study Center.

Monday 16

movies

Nothing But a Man, part of Oakes Core Course. 7pm and 10pm, with short discussion following the 7pm showing. Oakes 105, free.

Rollerball with James Caan, John Houseman and Maud Adams. 8pm, Crown Dining Hall, $1.

meetings

Palestinian Support Group. News update and introductory meeting. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

meetings

Hebrew Discussion Group. Every Tuesday at 7:30pm, Stevenson 237A.

miscellaneous

Introduction to Wylbur. The Wylbur class is a continuing class. You should plan to attend all four sessions. 3:15pm, Communications 141A.

General counseling group. For students who wish to learn how to neutralize perceived barriers to the attainment of their goals. Call x2628 for more info. Tuesdays at 4:30 pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Eat pizza, drink beer and possibly win a lift ticket to a Tahoe resort. Ski Club Meeting. 6pm, Players Pub and Pizza, raffle tickets are fifty cents.

Resume Writing, Job Search and Interviewing Techniques. For further info. or reservations, call x2183. 7pm, Career Planning Center.

Tuesday 17

movies

Siegfried. Part of "Silents Please!" film series. Deals with a mighty warrior who is given magical powers by dwarves. Set at the dawn of time when dark creatures prowl the Earth, this film's special effects are marvels of mythic representation. 7:30 and 9:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

lectures

Janet Gradonne, UCSC Chemistry graduate student, speaks on "Ion-Selective Electrodes. 1pm, Thimann 397.

Dr. Susan E. Groh, MIT candidates for Inorganic Faculty Position, speaks on "Bio-physical Studies of Cytochrome P450scc System." 2pm, Thimann 397.

Edward Franquement on "Andean Textile Traditions." 7:30pm, Oakes 105, free.

VIEWfinder

Aptos Twin
I. **Silkwood** 7, 9:30.
II. **Vacation** 5:50, 9:55 daily; weekend matinees at 1:45. **Trading Places** 7:45 daily; weekend matinees at 3:40.

Del Mar
I. **Scarface** 2, 5:20, 8:45.
II. **Two of a Kind** 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. **All the Right Moves** 10, 3, 6:30, 9:50.
III. **Hot Dog** 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.
IV. **The Big Chill** 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8, 10:10.
Fri-Sat Midnight Shows: **Flesh Gordon, Dawn of the Dead, Heavy Metal,** and **The Wall.**

41st Avenue Playhouse
I. **Terms of Endearment** 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:40.
II. **Gorky Park** 1:45, 4:20, 7:15, 9:50.
To Be or Not To Be 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:45, 10.

Nickelodeon
I. **Koyaanisqatsi** 7, 8:40; Sunday at 5:15.
II. **Fanny and Alexander** 7:30; Sunday at 4.
III. **Daniel** 6:50, 9:10; Sunday at 4:25.
IV. **Educating Rita** 7:15, 9:25; Sunday at 4.
First US Erotic Film Festival 10:25 nightly.
Great Chess Movie 3:45 Sunday only.

Rio
Sudden Impact 5:30, 8, 10:15; daily 1; weekend matinees at 3:15.

Sash Mill
Thu., Fri.—**Lonely Hearts** 7:30. **Freud** 9:05.
Sat.-Mon.—**Windwalker** 7:30; Sunday at 3:40.
Walkabout 5:40, 9:30.
Tue., Wed.—**Touch of Evil** 7:30. **Chinatown** 9:15.

UA
I. **Never Say Never** and **Road Warrior.**
II. **Yentl** (call 423-2000 for showtimes).

Berkeley Congressperson Ron Dellums is suing the Reagan Administration for violating the Neutrality act in Nicaragua. Next year he may be battling born-again ex-Panther Eldridge Cleaver for re-election. The lone radical in the House will speak at Kresge Town Hall Wednesday on "The Militarism Militarization of American Foreign Policy: The New Threat to Survival in the 20th Century." The lecture begins at 7:30; admission is $1.50 for Students and Seniors, $2.50 for the rest.

Wednesday 18

☐movies

Becoming American. A film about the Hmong people, Laotian refugees coming to the US, the problems and issues of their resettlement in America. Part of Cross-Cultural Film Series, every Wednesday night. 7:30pm, Merrill 102, free.

Suspicion with Joan Fontain and Cary Grant. Part of Theater Arts Hitchcock Film Series. 7:30pm Thimann 3, $2.

☐concerts

Leta Miller, flautist, presents an evening of music from the 18th thru 20th centuries. Includes ensembles with harpsichord, piano, violin, and voice. 8pm, Performing Arts concert Hall, $3 general, $1 student or senior.

☐lectures

Ron Dellum, California Congressman, speaking on "The Militarization of American Foreign Policy: The New Threat to Survival in the 20th Century." 7:30pm, Kresge College, $2.50 general, Students and Seniors $1.50.

Vicky Bunnel, Associate Professor of Sociology, UC Berkeley, speaks on "A Sociological Interpretation of Worker's Radicalism in Pre-Revolutionary Russia." Part of Spotlight on Women Scholars series. 11:30am, Stevenson Conference Room.

Michael Carwood, UCSC graduate student, on "Tissue Metabolic Mapping using NMR Surface Coils" 4pm, Thimann 397.

Slide presentation by Galen Rowell, "Three Sides of Everest." 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall. $2.50 students, $3.50 general.

☐meetings

University Council weekly meeting. 7pm, McHenry 325.

☐miscellaneous

Text Editing with Mary Ann Hall, computer consultant. How to write and edit your papers using campus computer system. 10pm, Classroom Building 103.

Women's Re-entry Program sponsors "Now I Know the Questions to Ask," an orientation update. 12 noon, Women's Re-entry Lounge

Financial Aid Application Workshop. Orientation to '84 and '85 application procedures and forms. Application deadline is February 9, 1984. 7pm, Cowell 131.

Thursday 19

☐movies

Return of the Pink Panther. 8 and 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson students and seniors, $2 general.

☐miscellaneous

The Spiral Journey: a workshop on personal and spiritual growth with attention given to the psychological, spiritual and social dynamics of personal growth. 8:30pm, Cowell Health Center.

Orientation for students interested in applying for Bilingual Teacher Grant. 1pm, Kerr Hall 311.

Introduction to WYLBUR. See last Thursday's listing.

Psychotherapy Group . Do you want to learn more about relationships? Call x2628 for more info. Every Thursday at 3:15, Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

Women's Group. Will provide an opportunity to share with other women. Call x2628 for more info. Thursdays at 3:30pm, Counseling Group Room, Health Center.

Ceiny Carney, Admissions Counselor, provides suggestions for getting organized, scheduling and prioritizing work, discovering your best learning mode. 3:30pm, McHenry 324.

Discussion/Exploration on "Friendship." How to build support, meet new friends, be a friend to yourself. Special invitation to new transfer students. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Israeli dancing and instruction. Every Thursday at 7:30pm. East Field Dance Studio.

Slide show presentation on Wilderness Studies Program at UCSC. Ed Grumbine, Director of the Sierra Institute, speaks at 7:30pm, Porter College Provost Gallery.

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Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

Nicaragua's New Deal

by James Ridgeway

Economic policy, Sandinista style, reminds a North American visitor more of Franklin Roosevelt than of Marx and Lenin. And despite—sometimes because of—rebel attacks on three fronts, pressures from the United States, and an almost non-existent industrial base, it's possible to see progress in some areas.

It's also possible to be surprised—for example, by the fact that the US is still Nicaragua's leading trade partner. Nearly one-fifth of all Nicaragua's imports and exports come from or go to the US—that's double the amount of trade that Nicaragua has with Cuba and the Eastern bloc.

To be sure, business between the two nations has steadily declined—it's down more than half since 1980—largely as a deliberate result of Reagan administration policies designed to isolate Nicaragua and force certain internal changes. These have taken many forms, including a massive cut in sugar quotas, suspension of grain shipments, and the termination of credits.

The US also is widely believed to have worked to eliminate or reduce credits from international lending agencies.

Some US moves are less direct. Recently, the State Department held up the sale of spare parts for a communications computer for four months. Earlier, Nicaragua bought US helicopters—then lost both its money and the choppers when the State Department blocked the sale.

Not all the pressure is official. California wholesalers refuse to buy bananas because, says one Nicaraguan trade official, "We are the enemy of the United States, and they don't want to do business with us."

But though the US policy has hurt, it also has helped the country develop new trading relationships.

For example, more than half the cotton produced now goes to Japan and Taiwan, which also has extended credits for spare parts. Sugar now goes to Algeria, Iran and the Soviet Union; surplus coffee to Algeria and Western Europe.

Grains which once came from the US are donated by France and West Germany, and corn is purchased in Argentina. Desperately needed spare parts come from East Germany and the Soviet Union as well as Western European countries.

Within Nicaragua, US policy and the pressures of war actually have hastened changes the Sandinistas had planned to put in place more slowly—efforts to diversify the economy and to make the nation more self-sufficient.

This shows best with coffee, the source of one-third of Nicaragua's urgently needed export earnings—which is why US-backed Contras concentrate attacks in coffee-growing areas.

Ironically, about half the coffee is produced by privately held farms or on co-ops created after the revolution on lands once owned by Somoza or his followers. The rest is produced equally by large producers or on state farms, where peasants work for a wage. In short, coffee provides a vivid example of what the Sandinistas mean by a "mixed economy."

A state organization, Encafe, purchases all coffee at a set price. Encafe then sells the crop through the World Coffee Organization under a quota which reflects Nicaragua's relatively low production.

The government provides credit to all producers. In return, the co-ops must present a detailed agricultural plan to a government commission which gives advice on increasing yields and encourages diversification, especially with an eye to improving the poor corn harvest.

Overall, the program is designed to maintain land in modest private holdings while giving the peasants a voice through the co-op—or, to a much lesser extent, by employing them as wage workers on state farms—and to protect farmers, big and small, against the roller-coaster world coffee market.

This seems less like an experiment in forced collectivization than an echo of the 1930s New Deal reforms in the United States or of present-day moves to save the family farm.

Even opposition leaders are only mildly critical of the agricultural reform. They concentrate instead on industry which now spends $128 million abroad every year to yield a bare $100 million in export earnings.

In the last two years, industrial output has dropped badly—more than 10,000 people have lost their jobs. In fact, there are only 200 establishments employing more than 50 workers.

By contrast, 15,000 enterprises have five or fewer workers. Consequently, aside from farm-related industries—sugar, fertilizers, and textiles—major efforts are directed at building up small business, efforts which would pass in the US as bootstrap capitalism.

The future of industry in Nicaragua is widely acknowledged to depend on this multitudinous private sector.

Both agriculture and industry share the problem—complete dependence on imported oil. There have been attempts to improve energy self-sufficiency, but Contra attacks—not only on oil tanks, but bombing of an experimental geothermal project and an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a major hydroelectric project—make it clear that any such development awaits the resolution of war.

Still, some of the bright spots on the industrial scene also are the result of external pressures and the war. The scarcity of spare parts, for instance, has led both government and unions to encourage innovation and less energy-intensive approaches to production problems.

Nicaragua does have a substantial and deepening foreign debt of between $2-3 billion. But under pressure of war, the economy is, if anything, moving more rapidly toward self-sufficiency.

Despite the fighting and preparations for a US invasion, the leadership is working toward structural changes—and supporting a free health system, a vast literacy campaign and a co-op program involving more than 60,000 peasants.

Yet at the heart of its economic program is a mixed economy made up of what we would call entrepreneurial small business people and small family farmers.

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Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

A Gutsy Governor

by Samuel Day

Have you been wondering what happened to the day after "The Day After"?

A month after 100 million US citizens watched ABC's widely heralded television film about nuclear holocaust, the program seems to have sunk without a trace—except in Wisconsin where the governor had advocated civil disobedience as a response to the nuclear arms race.

A liberal Democrat with a long record of opposing the Pentagon's nuclear weapons buildup, Governor Anthony S. Earl recently gave vent to his concern about public apathy over nuclear war. His comments plunged him into his biggest political storm since taking office last January.

The flap grew out of a December 7 lecture to a University of Wisconsin class on "Perspectives on Nuclear War." Remarking on the panel discussion which followed the showing of "The Day After," Earl said: "Watching five middle-aged white men discussing this subject was a stark reminder that, though decisions concerning nuclear war affect every living soul on this planet, the decision-making apparatus that we have in this country is still in the hands of a relatively narrow group of men who do not necessarily reflect the concern of the vast majority of Americans and other citizens of the world."

Earl recalled that Wisconsin is one of nine states which voted for a nuclear weapons freeze. He lamented the anti-nuclear movement's lack of a charismatic leader like Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr. or Lech Walesa. He urged his listeners to become more directly involved in preventing nuclear war.

Then came the part that got the next morning's headlines: "Speeches are not going to turn the trick here. What may be required is a program of action—mass demonstrations of the type we have been seeing in Europe, and a carefully thought-out campaign of civil disobedience. These have been the models of political action which have carried the great moral issues of the 20th century, and they can work again."

Earl's aides knew there would be flak over that passage. They pointed it out to their boss. He insisted upon leaving it in. Nevertheless, they were stunned by the intensity of the initial reactions.

"Mass Arms Protests Advocated by Earl," screamed the front-page headline in next day's Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the largest morning paper in the state. "Disgraceful," cried the Beloit Daily *News*. "The governor is encouraging lawlessness."

From one end of Wisconsin to the other, editorial writers harkened back to the anti-war student protests of the 1960s which disrupted the University of Wisconsin and caused property damage culminating in a bombing which took the life of a university physics student.

"We just couldn't believe it," said a Milwaukee television commentator. "The governor of Wisconsin is recommending our university students turn to civil disobedience—yes, breaking the law to support a nuclear weapons freeze."

Earl's political opponents poured it on. The Republican state chairperson said he was "appalled and outraged." An organization calling itself "Wisconsin for a Strong America" denounced him for endorsing "the widespread breaking of the law" and suggested the time had come for a recall campaign.

Even some of the governor's own friends and supporters ran for cover. Nuclear weapons freeze campaign offices in Madison and Washington were silent. Fellow liberal Democrat George McGovern, bringing his presidential campaign to Madison a few days after Earl's speech, was careful to put some distance between himself and the governor. "I'm not saying civil disobedience is always wrong," he said, "but it's an individual conscience judgment that one citizen should not reach for another. I personally stop short of advocating civil disobedience."

Initial reaction from the general public was equally disheartening to the governor's staff. The first torrent of letters and phone calls was overwhelmingly negative. But the tide began to turn after press aides mailed out copies of the full text and emphasized that the governor had been referring to peaceful, non-violent protest and civil disobedience.

"Our only regret is that this was not made more explicit in the speech," said Ron McCrea, Earl's press secretary. Within days, phone calls and letters were running 2-to-1 in support of the governor, a ratio that has continued to hold up. After texts of the speech began showing up in Wisconsin newspapers, the editorial tide, too, began to turn.

"Earl's advice against apathy not only was an extension of an honorable American tradition," wrote the Janesville *Gazette*, "it was a reminder of who in a democracy must remain in charge."

Does the governor regret having climbed out on a limb? He told Pacific News Service he intends to continue speaking out for non-violent demonstrations and civil disobedience, at whatever risk, as one way of "getting people off their fanny" on the issue of nuclear war.

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Divorce

No Fault, No Funds

by Louis Freedberg

When Dorothy Wall's seven-year marriage ended, she asked for no alimony or child support. She settled for a one-time payment of $5,000 to recover some of the money she had invested in her husband's business.

"I wanted to be independent. I didn't want to have anything to do with him," she recalls. "Now I realize I was getting shafted."

Nor did Wall seek any legal help. "I was into the whole self-help approach which was part of growing up in the '60s when 'Do Your Own Divorce' books were as popular as 'Fix Your Own VW.'"

Now, seven years later, Wall is 35, has three part-time jobs, and earns barely enough to support herself and her daughter, while her ex-husband's architecture office brings him a comfortable living.

Wall's story provides insight into a troubling enigma. In general, men and women seem to be playing the divorce game according to different rules. While most men adopt a strong, competitive strategy, many women opt for an approach which stresses "fairness" above the division of material possessions.

All this, curiously enough, follows a change that was hailed as a major advance in family law. "No-fault divorce" was pioneered in California in 1970. Last month, Illinois became the 49th state to pass such a law, leaving only South Dakota off the bandwagon.

No-fault has eliminated many bitter court battles. Yet many experts argue that it has been financially disastrous for women.

The statistics bear them out. Stanford University sociologist Lenore Weitzman, in a study of the effects of no-fault divorce in California, found that the disposable income of men now grows 42 percent after a divorce, while that of women drops 73 percent.

The number of women receiving spousal support also has dropped since 1970—most rapidly among those with preschool children, who are least able to support themselves.

Some observers say one major reason for this is that many women simply cannot afford adequate legal help. It is not uncommon for a woman to find herself sitting alone across the table from her estranged husband and his lawyer.

The new laws also do not consider the fact that a divorced woman is unlikely to be able to earn as much as her ex-husband. "It's as if liberation has occurred when it really hasn't," says mediator Dr. Marilyn Little. "Women are all too willing to give up spousal support, basing it on an attitude of 'I can take care of myself,' without looking at the rest of society."

Such obstacles may be real enough, but a complex set of psychological and social barriers seem to provide a greater handicap. Women do not aggressively seek what they are entitled to in divorce disputes. "It is a continuation of the marital situation in which they're not equal," says attorney Mary Millman. "It feeds into women's tendency not to fight someone they perceive to be more powerful."

And, even though the system now refuses to assign "fault," who leaves whom still is important. Women who initiate the breakup are all too often stricken by guilt, and don't press for ongoing support.

Rejected husbands use this guilt. "The man tells the woman, 'You want your independence, so you pay for it.' Then she meekly says OK," says mediation lawyer Gary Friedman.

In the more typical situation, where the husband leaves his wife, often for a younger woman, the result can be the same. "It's a matter of pride not to come back and ask for support," says Friedman. "Everyone hates to be dependent."

Older women are particularly vulnerable. Under the old system, women had to consent to the breakup—"give" their husbands a divorce—so they could bargain and get a sizeable share of the property.

"It used to be routine that women got the home," says Fran Leonard, attorney for the Older Women's League. "Now she will end up in an apartment in a different part of town, away from her friends. Her teen-age kids may reject her because the father can continue to live in a more comfortable lifestyle."

Children can make the divorced woman's situation even more desperate. Though she is entitled to adequate support under the law, payments tend to be paltry—the average award in California is $300 per month for two children.

No fault divorces eliminate bitter court battles but are financially disastrous for women.

Even here more subtle forces are at work. As part of the drive toward greater equality, judges are awarding couples joint custody of their children more frequently. But divorce lawyers say men often use the threat of joint custody to force compromises on other matters, as "a bargaining chip to extract financial concessions," says lawyer John Lande.

Women also often settle for less than they need. "Often they haven't sat down and asked how much it costs to raise a child," says counselor Marilyn Little. "They only think about food and clothing, but don't take into account the overhead costs like utilities and housing."

Lawyers and mediators agree that larger child-support awards would help reverse the imbalance in the financial status of divorced men and women. "Judges are quite unrealistic in what is needed to support a child," says Dr. Judith Wallerstein of the Center for the Family in Transition in Corte Madera, near San Francisco.

Wallerstein still supports "no-fault," but she sees a need "to change the way we socialize women not to take a back seat. Women can fight for their husbands and for their children, but they have a great deal of difficulty fighting for themselves."

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Understanding Makes the Difference

by Ruby Huizen

At a first glance there is nothing unusual about this Santa Cruz High School class full of women. They are seated at desks doing research projects.

In a corner, however, one woman turns and reveals a baby cradled in her arms. Other women are noticeably pregnant.

Pregnant teenagers are not a rarity. However teenage mothers have previously had difficulties synchronizing academics and mothering, the women in this class have been offered an alternative to staying at home. They are part of the Teenage Mothers (TAM) program.

When a student in the Santa Cruz School District discovers she is pregnant, she is referred to TAM by the administration of her school. The program is held in Santa Cruz High School where the women receive pre-natal, birthing, parenting and academic counseling.

In each case the women were faced with the problem of having a child and completing school. Says Anne Witte, a student with TAM who had her baby at 14, "I told my boyfriend, 'I'm going to have this baby.' I told him, 'I'm having this baby because I'm already in love with it!' "

With the existence of TAM, women in similar situations do not have to leave school to receive the guidance necessary to have their children.

The program benefits the cause of an increasing number of teenage mothers. Between 1980 and 1981 California witnessed an 11.1 percent increase in births by women 15 and younger. Statewide this was the largest increase of all age groups.

Altogether 214 children were born in Santa Cruz in 1981 to women younger than 20. Of these, 102 mothers were of high school age.

In the case of Witte, the administration did not realize the situation until one of Witte's peers announced it to a group of students. "They weren't expecting it from a 14-year-old," Witte says.

TAM is supported and funded by the State of California and the Santa Cruz school district office. It is a program organized by the district office to enable pregnant teenage women in high school to complete their education.

The program replaces a previous system whereby pregnant teenagers were given private schooling at home. Both pregnant teenagers and teenage mothers are encouraged to participate in TAM. Currently TAM has an enrollment of 15.

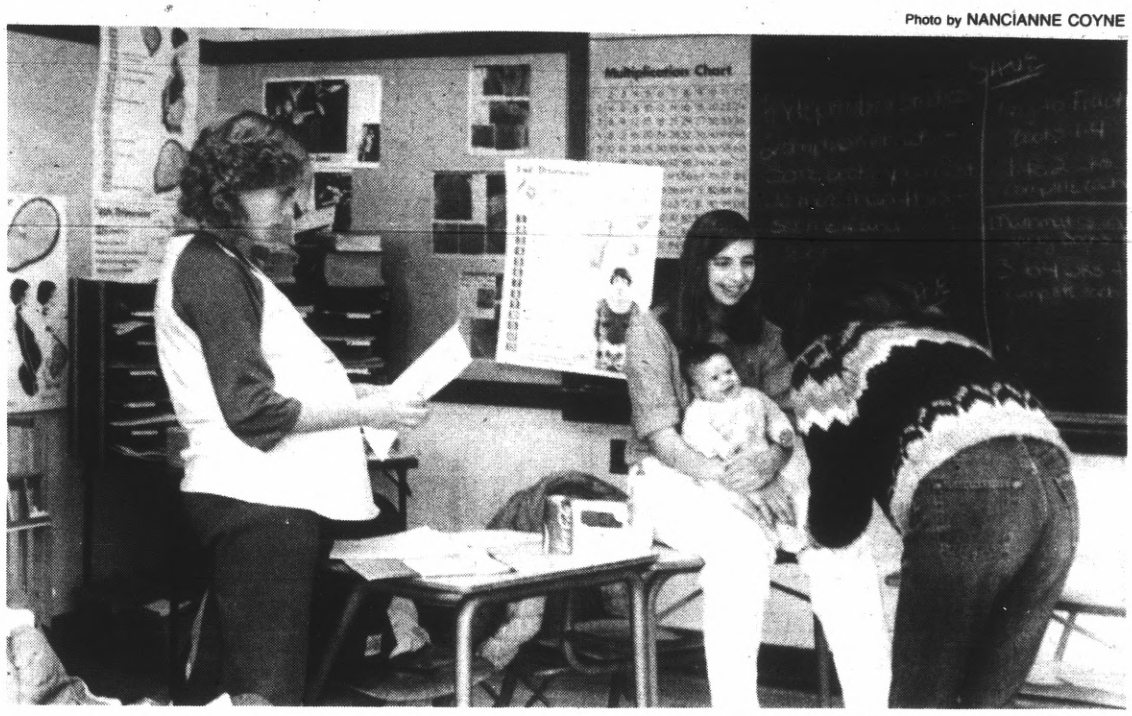
The program, co-ordinated locally by Linda McGuire, requires the women to attend four hours of TAM a day. The women follow a reduced number of academic courses. Babies older than three months are left with a child care center, unless they are being breast-fed. To enable women with newborns to attend classes, a nursery is provided in the music building.

Long periods of separation from their children does have disadvantages for the teenagers. Witte feels she cannot get a job because "my son is in a day care center five hours a day already." When she gets out of school, she says,"I want to be with him."

The cost of having a child poses problems for the TAM mothers. Witte receives an Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC) grant. Melinda Kelly, a woman who got married before her son was born, says she and her husband are not eligible. "They looked at the number of hours my husband works, which is very little, and decided we couldn't have it," she says.

Feeding and clothing a baby "wasn't very expensive at first," says Witte, "I was given a lot of things." As the children grow up, however, "buying something for them replaces buying something for yourself," another woman says.

Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE



Altogether 214 children were born in Santa Cruz in 1981 to women younger than 20. Of these, 102 were of high school age.

TAM's budget helps relieve some of the expenses. Day care centers for the older children claim $20,000 of the $54,798 budgeted to TAM for one school year. The remainder is spent on the salary of one full-time teacher, an aide, field trips, text books and other school supplies.

McGuire is particularly fond of these women, describing them as "a great group." McGuire is expecting her second child and, as a consequence, feels she is more than an academic advisor. Since TAM combines academics and adaptations to the role of mothering, McGuire believes her experience with pregnancy helps her with her students. "If you haven't been through it yourself, you couldn't understand them," she says.

One issue of concern for McGuire is the amount of counseling needed for TAM to be successful. She devotes much of her time to the program and would like to see more counselors working with the students. As she explains, the women are at different levels of development and need individual attention.

McGuire admits sometimes she is afraid the program may encourage unknowledgable women to have their babies. As a result, proper counseling pertaining to abortion, adoption and mothering is essential for the newcomer.

McGuire is quick to explain she does not see TAM as an incentive for high school women to get pregnant. Aside from those at Santa Cruz High School, very few people know about the program. Women often only find out about it when their school administration discovers they are pregnant. In the case of Witte, the administration did not realize the situation until one of Witte's peers announced it to a group of students. "They weren't expecting it from a 14-year-old," Witte says.

To present a realistic point of view about the entire process, McGuire also asks the women participating in the program to relate their experiences to the potential mother. "They are very honest," says McGuire. She believes this honesty is an important part of TAM's succeess.

One key issue discussed with newcomers is the set of unexpected social changes that come with having a baby. Witte admits she has lost contact with her old friends because she has nothing in common with them and "nothing to say to them." Now, she says "most of my friends are mothers."

Many of the women are married or living with boyfriends. Some have lost contact with their families. Out in public, Kelly has discovered a new problem. "Older women tell me how to treat my child. They say 'you shouldn't take a three-week-old baby outside.' " Kelly says, "Maybe that was true for their time. It's different now."

The women in the program have mixed feelings about the counseling they have to undergo. Some feel don't they need it. "It was good at first," says Kelly, "now I don't like it. When you come in you have to say how you're feeling."

Kelly explains they are not allowed to use "four-letter words like 'fine' and 'good' " to describe themselves to their counselors. They have to be more contemplative and explicit. "It's almost as if we're supposed to have a problem, you know," says another woman.

Similarly, the women are critical of the two-week leave they receive from school after their children are born. "We are supposed to be weak," say the women. Witte elaborates: "The day I came back from the hospital I was running up and down the stairs. I didn't want to sit at home. I had so much energy."

Criticism turns to amusement as Witte and Kelly remember being prepared for childbirth. "Everyone was telling me I might feel bad [after giving birth] and that it was normal. But I was so happy," Witte says, "I was ready to get up and go." Kelly adds, "It was so boring. Everyone else was at school. I wanted to go back."

McGuire says TAM and its counselors try to prepare the women for all eventualities. The women are permitted to stay with TAM from pregnancy to their nineteenth birthday or graduation. During this period, McGuire hopes TAM will also be able to address the issue of parenting in a constructive manner. "Many of the women come from broken homes," she says, discussing the women's need for guidance and support.

TAM tries to help women like Witte, whose son is three years old. Witte admits she "screams a lot at him," something she promised never to do since "my stepmother was always screaming at me." But, she adds, "I'd rather scream at him than hit him."

As the year continues, the women themselves are taking advantage of the program to prepare for the future. After graduation, most hope to attend Cabrillo College. Kelly is planning to take computer courses.

To Witte it is especially important to be self-sufficient. When she discovered she was pregnant, she told her boyfriend, who had "gotten a girl pregnant before," the news. She admits she was afraid of losing him. "Now he's married, he's got another kid," she says. "I never want to depend on another person again."

McGuire feels strongly about TAM's possibilities in helping teenage mothers. The government feels the same way. "It's been really good," says McGuire, "even with all the cuts, TAM has been left alone."

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Missile Lawsuit

Suing For Survival Life

by Susan Jaffee

Eleven British women have arrived in New York to deploy an anti-missile strategy of their own. They are suing President Reagan, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and top Pentagon brass on the grounds that cruise missiles violate international law and the US Constitution.

Though not widely advertised, the devastation caused by nuclear war would be illegal under several international conventions, including the 1949 Geneva Convention. Neither these laws nor opinion polls showing overwhelming British opposition to deployment have stopped their delivery to the US Air Force base at Greenham Common, England.

The British women are asking the Federal District Court in Manhattan for an injunction to stop deployment and remove any missiles from Greenham Common. They say they are filing the suit in the United States and not in Britain because the missiles will remain under US control. The US military also is immune from prosecution under British law.

According to lawyers, this is the first time anyone has sued the US government to prevent nuclear conflagration. They add that filing such a suit after a nuclear attack would be pointless.

Attorneys for the government have asked Judge David Edelstein to dismiss the case. They argue that cruise missiles were approved by Congress, by NATO leaders and the president. They also claim the British women have not been injured yet and have not shown they face imminent threat of injury.

In fact, they argue, the missiles actually prevent war. "Ironically, relief the plaintiffs request could disrupt arms limitation negotiating as well as possibly jeopardize world peace," the government lawyers state. Finally, government lawyers insist that defense decisions should be made by the president or Congress, without a judge deciding their legality.

The British women can't vote for president or Congress, but under provisions of a 1798 law they can file a suit in US courts. The law originally was passed to allow foreigners to sue pirates who menaced travelers on the high seas. Much more recently, it was used when a Paraguayan police official accused of torturing and murdering a 17-year-old Paraguayan youth in Paraguay emigrated to the United States. The youth's family, which also was living in the US, then brought suit against the police official, and a US judge awarded the family $375,000 in damages last May.

Neither the plaintiffs nor the defendant were US citizens, and the crime did not take place on US soil. The British women have cited the case as a precedent for their suit.

The women also point to court decisions holding that people living in a foreign country where the United States has significant control are protected by the Constitution even though they are not US citizens.

The women are represented by the Center for Constitutional Rights, a New York-based law group which has specialized in innovative constitutional cases—including the Paraguayan case. The center has sued the Reagan administration to stop military aid to El Salvador and to anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

CCR staff attorney Anne Simon says the Constitution protects the plaintiffs because the US clearly exercises significant power in Britain. "The decision to disperse cruise missiles, to use them, and the supervision of support personnel all adds up to a high degree of control over the movement and immediate liberty of people in Britain."

Plaintiff Carrie Pester puts it more simply. "We are living in a country with 102 US bases, and that feels like an occupation to us."

Attorney Simon also claims that because the missiles could be launched before Congress could vote its approval, the deployment deprives Congress of its constitutional right to declare war. Representatives Ted Weiss of New York and Ron Dellums of California have joined the suit on these grounds.

US Attorney Rudolph Giuliani disputes this contention. "The president has the authority as commander in chief to take emergency action to protect the US," Giuliani argues. "If he has the opportunity to go to Congress, then he can. If he doesn't, he can't."

If the case is not dismissed, the women will focus on the dangers of cruise missiles. They have collected more than 400 pages of testimony from experts in science, medicine, psychology, military planning, international law and religion from both sides of the Atlantic. In addition, more than 100 peace and church organizations and unions throughout the United States and Europe—ranging from the West German Green Party to Women Against Military Madness of Milwaukee—have filed legal papers supporting the suit.

The British women do not see this as a symbolic gesture. We've sat in the mud and cried and had bad dreams," says Liz Forder. "We've lobbied Parliament, the press; we've spoken on radio and television; we've done everything we can think of. It's desperation that brings us to the United States when we have commitments in our own country. But we have to stop the cruise missiles."

"If we fail in these courts," says Susan Lamb, "then what is open to me is to go back to Greenham Common and be shot. The American security forces have been under orders to shoot anyone breaching the inner security of the base."

She pointed out that British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine told Parliament that demonstrators might be hurt because the demonstrators cannot be distinguished from terrorists who might be dressed as protestors.

Legal papers filed by US government lawyers in the case say cruise missiles are a facet of modern life and that "all humanity must live with the ever-present haunting fear of nuclear holocaust."

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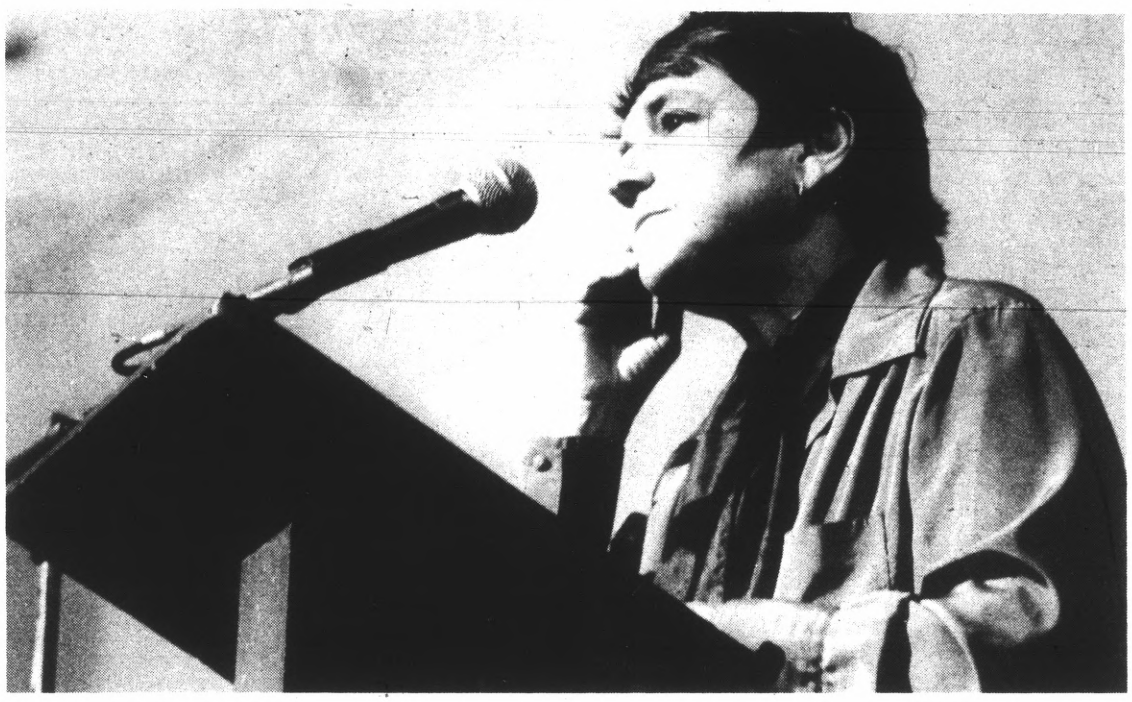
WOMEN'S *clips*



Mister Judge

A new survey of Reagan administration appointments has turned up few surprises where judgeships are concerned.

The *Congressional Quarterly* says that in three years of office the president has appointed 133 judges to lifetime jobs on Federal courts. All but 17 of the judges, the *Quarterly* says, are white and male. (Her Say)

Not Gentlemen, But Scholars

"Spotlight on Women Scholars" returns this quarter with special guest speakers as well as lectures from women faculty at UCSC. Speakers include: Vicki Bunnel (Berkeley), Nancy Chodorow (UCSC), Carolyn Craven (UCSC) and Diane Lewis (UCSC). These lectures will be held periodically throughout the quarter. Watch for posters, or stop by the Women's Re-Entry Center for a flier listing all the topics, times, and dates of the lectures.

The Key to a Mentor

The Project on the Status and Education of Women has just released a new guide entitled *Academic Mentoring for Women Students and Faculty: A New Look at an Old Way to Get Ahead.* The guide, among other things, identifies barriers to effective mentoring for women students and faculty and includes over 100 recommendations that institutions, individuals and associations can use to foster mentoring for women and to develop alternatives women can use to get some of the benefits mentoring provides. According to Dr. Bernice R. Sandler, who directs the Project on Women and co-authored the guide, a major reason women don't advance as far or as fast as their male peers is that they frequently have less in the way of mentoring than their male colleagues. "Most mentoring takes place informally," Sandler says, "and women are often overlooked or excluded from the process because senior professors, who are most often male, tend to choose men as proteges." Individual copies are available for $2 form the Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges, 1818 R St, N.W., Washington DC 20009. Bulk rates are available.

Right To Life Suspicions

The Laboratory of an Everett, Washington abortion clinic, which has been picketed since August by anti-abortion people, has been destroyed in what investigators are calling a fire of "suspicious origin."

An early morning blaze this month destroyed the lab and employee staff room, and ended abortions at the clinic until repairs can be made. No one was injured, but windows at the rear of the clinic were broken and fire battalion chief Larry Dressel said that the investigators are "looking at the possibilty of arson."

Diane Hale, a spokesperson for the Feminist Women's Health Center, reports that while no direct threat has been received, the clinic has been bombarded with some 400-700 protest calls a day in addition to the picketing. "It has crossed over from free speech to direct harassment," said Hale. (Her Say)

Quote of the Week

"This is the meaning of female tokenism: that power withheld from the vast majority of women is offered to a few, so that it may appear that any truly qualified woman can gain access to leadership, recognition, and reward; hence, that justice based on merit actually prevails."

Cautious Car Trouble

According to the Re-entry Women's Newsletter, the Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women has made available reusable plastic banners which ask passing drivers to "Please Call Police" and help the stranded motorist. When a motorist has car trouble all she needs to do is lock the car, get the banner out of the glove compartment, place it in the rear window, and then wait for the police to arrive.

Apparently, motorists do respond by calling the police and it should deter potential attackers because the police may arrive any second. It's also a good safety measure because you don't have to get out of your car and risk being hit by traffic.

To order a sign, send a $4.00 donation and a self-addressed envelope with 37 cents postage to LACAAW, P.O. Box 48903-T, Los Angeles, Ca 90048. Proceeds go to the commission's 24-hour rape and battering hotline and prevention program.

Tokens Help Out

A leading pollster is discrediting the theory that female pioneers of the business world don't stick up for the women who follow after them.

Daniel Yankelovich, president of the Public Agenda Foundation, recently helped design a survey on "work in the 1980s and 1990s" for *Working Women*Magazine.

He commented that, "We might have found that, as women become managers, they become holier than the pope... but they don't." Instead, he says, he has seen first-hand that female executives and board members, "bring up issues that are of concern to women." Yankelovich predicts that companies will become even more willing to meet needs such as child-care, as more women move up through the ranks of US businesses. (Her Say)

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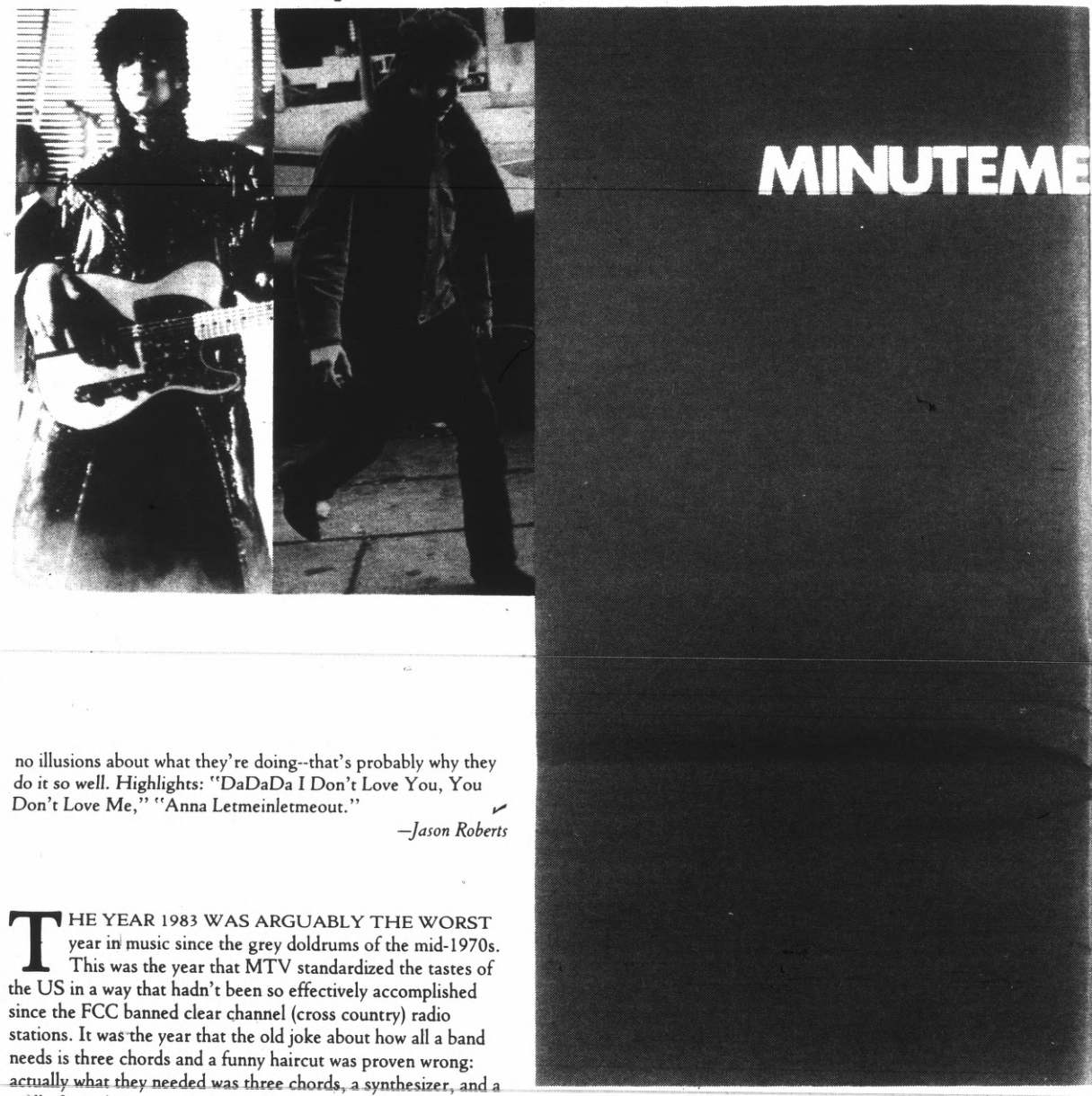


NINETEEN EIGHTY-THREE WAS A ONE-step-foward, one step-backward sort of year for music. Some "new wave" groups finally broke into America's Top 40—but mostly with bland, overly-mannered formulaic pop. With the exception of Eurythmics, no new group seemed able to mix success with any degree of real innovation: the latest songs from Spandau Ballet and Duran Duran owe more to KC & The Sunshine Band than to Johnny Rotten and company.

In fact, most of the musical risk-taking came from older, well-established acts. David Bowie's deft assimilation of new dance rhythms put him back on the charts and on the cover of *Time;* Linda Ronstadt's return to her musical roots revitalized her fading reputation. With such a wide range of styles loosely referred to as "Rock," it's possible to pick ten of the best, but impossible to judge those ten against each other. Here then, in no particular order, are my picks:

Talking Heads—*Speaking In Tongues.* Why can't other musicians toe the razor-edge that David Byrne glides on? Music that's cerebral but not soulless (are you listening, Gary Numan?), poetic but not self-consciously so (are you listening, Billy Joel?). Highlight: "Burning Down the House."

X—*More Fun in the New World.* Success hasn't spoiled X, but it has caused them to cheer up some. John Doe and Exene Cervenka have let some fresh air into their lyrics, improving what I thought didn't need improving. Highlights: "The New World," "Devil Doll."

The Kinks—*State of Confusion.* After twenty years of experimenting with everything from blue-eyed soul to English music-hall ditties, it's amazing that the Kinks can still crank out elemental, exuberant rock. "Come Dancing" is alone worth the price of the album.

Fleshtones—*Hexbreaker.* Despite a few flashes of art-school quirkiness, Fleshtones is really the quintessential party band. These guys sound as if they'd been weaned on "Louie, Louie." Highlight: "Right Side of a Good Thing."

Agression—*Don't Be Mistaken.* It's worth haunting the bins at Cymbaline or Universes for this self-produced album by a band of very angry skate punks. The British punk movement may have had its beginnings in the bleakness of the lower classes, but Agression (and other skate punks) are rebelling against the middle-class values of American suburbia. You'll be hearing from them (or their successors; they've probably split up by now) in the future. Highlights: "Brain Bondage," "Secret Sex."

Bob Dylan—*Infidels.* Welcome back, Mr. Zimmerman. The end of his gospel phase would have been exciting enough, but Dylan seems to have shuffled off the self-absorbtion that marred his work since Blood On the Tracks. Highlights: "Sweetheart Like You," "I and I."

Let's Active—*Afoot.* Once again, proof that rock 'n roll is the people's music. Fun-loving Mitch Easter set up a studio in his parents' garage two years ago, and ended up producing albums by db and R.E.M. A few guitar lessons later he's fronting his own pop trio, armed with a quiver of good-natured light rock. Songs like "Every Word Means No" makes this an auspicious debut.

Linda Ronstadt—*What's New.* Okay, so I panned it a few months ago—I can change my mind, can't I? Actually, my earlier evaluation still holds: all of these songs have been done better by previous artists, and Ronstadt's soaring voice doesn't display enough emotion for the torch-song genre. But Nelson Riddle's arrangements are among the best he's ever done, and this album's startling Top Ten success means in touched a chord with the public, most of whom would never have dug up the originals. One of the most influential works of the year. Highlights: "I've Got a Crush on You," "Someone to Watch Over Me."

Shockabilly—*Greatest Hits.* As far as I'm concerned, ersatz '50s rockers like the Stray Cats belong in the Smithsonian next to Fonzie's jacket. Shockabilly (Eugene Chadbourne and David Light) has a lot of '50s influences, but also the originality to synthesize something new. Highlights: every song, but especially "Bluegrass Breakdown," "Wrestling Woman" and "Train."

Trio—*Trio and Error.* Sure, it's just dance music, but dance music without pretention. The Germany-based Trio is practically generic: nameless, faceless and Teutonicly efficient at producing infectious beats and minimalistic lyrics. They have no illusions about what they're doing--that's probably why they do it so well. Highlights: "DaDaDa I Don't Love You, You Don't Love Me," "Anna Letmeinletmeout."

—*Jason Roberts*

THE YEAR 1983 WAS ARGUABLY THE WORST year in music since the grey doldrums of the mid-1970s. This was the year that MTV standardized the tastes of the US in a way that hadn't been so effectively accomplished since the FCC banned clear channel (cross country) radio stations. It was the year that the old joke about how all a band needs is three chords and a funny haircut was proven wrong: actually what they needed was three chords, a synthesizer, and a really funny haircut.

Call it technopop, call it club disco wave, call it what you will; political trends influence pop music, and the return of the conservatives to West Germany, the re-election of Thatcher, and the long nightmare of the Reagan years added up to scores of whining dirges with all of the energy of a skinny aesthetic sitting in front of the fire, watching brandy swish around in a snifter and daydreaming about the way it might have been. But not everybody was downbeat—the media was full of the cheerful antics of Boy "Ain't I cute" George. His sweetie-pie countenance was on the cover of everything but *Cat Fancy*; his Neil Sedaka/David Crosby-type love songs were broadcast as relentlessly as Muzak. Nineteen eighty-three was the year that Boy George was watching you.

"Insulin! Please, insulin!"shouted crowds of paralyzed citizens whose blood sugar had been jacked up past the toxic point by Culture Club. But no one could save them. And all I can say is, kissing to be clever? Who the hell kisses to be clever? Do people look clever when they're kissing? No, they don't. They look like beached groupers. For more details on this hellish conspiracy, pleace contact Americans United To Kill Boy George (AUTKBG). Thank You.

Beyond the insupportable hijinks of Culture Club, this last year was the year of the corporate sell-out. Miller brings you Bowie! Budweiser brings you the Stray Cats! The Gang of Four go capitalist with "Hard," their absymal follow-up to "Songs of the Free." Observe their lyrics from their minor hit "Is It Love?"

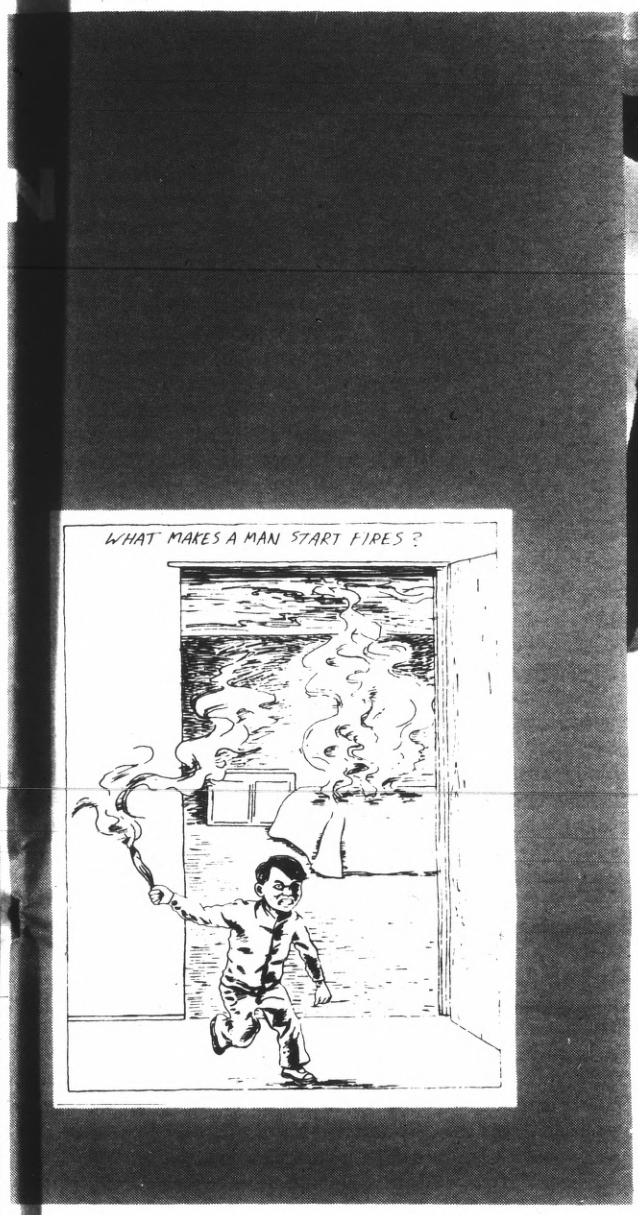
"The men who run this city/make more sense than we do/their actions are clear/their minds are their own..."

Santa Cruz viewers, who are still blacked out from MTV, didn't see the video that went with it. Lots of fashion models in it. "Hard" was a revolutionary suicide note.

Without going on to mention the names Duran Duran, Taco, Men At Work, A Flock of Seagulls, or The Fixx, I think I've made my point. I don't believe there were ten good pop albums this year. Michael Jackson made a lot of money, and it's a good thing because he is a terrifically exciting performer, but remember that *Thriller* was released in 1982. So here's my list:

The Minutemen—*What Makes a Man Start Fires?* Now this is a piece of work! The Minutemen, a power trio fronted by D. Boon, defy classification: post-new wave acid jazz? Captain Beefheart goes hard core? In any case, they moved beyond the one-minute song format that had been their trademark and even did a few epic songs of two-and-a-half minutes' length. They throw away enough hooks in one song to keep Cultured Yogurt Club in business for a decade. Their topics were simple: the lot of the working stiff ("This Road"), lacerating songs about the war between men and women ("Beacon Sighted Through the Fog,""The Tin Roof," "The Anchor") and foreign policy ("Sell or Be Sold," "The Only Minority"). A searing and brilliant album.

by Buster Poindexter and his Banshees of Blue



Dead Kennedys—*Plastic Surgery Disasters.* A holy record. And they used to call Lenny Bruce paranoid, too, so I'm less inclined to pass that particular judgment on DK's singer/songwreiter Jello Biafra, the first man to publically declare that Ronald Reagan eats charbroiled nuns. Actually, forget the lyrics; what will make this album live for centuries is Klaus Flouride and East Bay Ray, the best guitarist/bass combo since John Doe and Billy Zoom decided that they were folk singers.

The Avengers—Someone decided that it was time to release the old recordings of the Avengers which had never been issued. Add the Steve (Sex Pistols)Jones-produced EP on White Noise records, and combine them for one of the best albums of the year, a look back to when songs were loud, fast, short and political. Worth the (reasonable) cover price just to own a copy of "The American in Me;" lead vocalist Penelope sings rings around Patti Smith.

DOA—*War On 45.* And as long as were mentioning political, we have to mention DOA's punchy EP. Take little trace elements of early Alice Cooper, Dictators and Ramones, combine them with Black Randy and The Metro Squad at their most scatalogical and you have DOA, the grand old Canadian men of punk. On *War*, DOA shows a wide range of talents, from the facsimile reggae of "War in the East," the uptempo funk of their cover of Edwin Hawkin's "War," and their version of the Dils anthemish "Class War." Way to go!

Gun Club—*Death Party.* You never know what that Jeffery Lee Pierce is going to try next; in this case it's slow heavy metal mixed up with some Issac Hayes. A peculiar EP from one of the world's most peculiar groups.

Talking Heads—*Speaking in Tongues.* The long-awaited new album by the T-Heads turned out not to be as much of a surprise as it seemed. In fact, it was a little too familiar. And I was wrong in thinking that "Swamp" was going to be the big hit; you couldn't dance to it the way that you could to "Burning Down the House."

Those are my nominees; I know there's not ten, but *Plastic Surgery* is worth four extra points. Let's hope that '84 is a better year for music, because god knows it couldn't be worse.

—Richard Von Busack

MY REDOUBTABLE COLLEAGUES HAVE spent enough ink on MTV, the Michael Jackson machine, and a certain sweet-singing Brit of indeterminate gender. For me, the big news of '83 was the arrival of fourth world music on the top forty charts. For those who missed Eno's 1980 lecture on popular music, fourth world music combines influences from third world and old world cultures into something brand spankin' new. So Marley's reggae went back to Africa and then returned to our shores through King Sunny Ade. The Police mix some reggae with art-school minimalism and some achingly confessional lyrics circa "Harvest" Young and call it "Every Breath You Take." And Eddie Van Halen rips his best solo in years not on a Van Halen album but on Michael J's Quincy Jones-produced *Thriller.*

This was also the year that the big record companies discovered new music. LA's tiny Slash Records, which started out seven years ago as a fine punk fanzine, signed a distribution deal with Warner Brothers. Cult bands like the Gun Club, X, Los Lobos, Green on Red, the Violent Femmes, and the underrated Blasters received well-deserved national exposure.

Following in the tradition of the great listmakers like Santa Claus, Walt Whitman and Joe McCarthy, here are my favorite records of 1983 in semi-random order:

Top singles: "All Night Long," Lionel Ritchie; "A, E, I, O, U," (dub version) Ebn-Ozbn; "Atomic Dog," George Clinton; "Institutionalized," Suicidal Tendencies; "Cuts Like a Knife," Bryan Adams; "Blister in the Sun," Violent Femmes; "Cum on Feel the Noize," Quiet Riot; "Beat It," Michael Jackson; and "Curly Shuffle," Jump 'N The Saddle.

Prince—*1999.* Little Richard's irreverent ghost is reincarnated in this funk madman. His music's wild, danceable, and so sexually explicit it's almost scary. He's been talking dirty since '79; this year he crossed over and the world finally caught on. Of the three singles, I like "Little Red Corvette," and love "Delirious"; the song is splendidly true to its title.

Big Country—*The Crossing.* Their soaring guitars, bagpipes, and tartan outfits are more costume than attitude, but singer/lyricist Stuart Adamson wrote fine ensemble tunes for this Scottish quartet, "In a Big Country," is especially strong. These guys are heirs to the ELP/Kansas/Yes pretentious art-rock crown, just like all those bands I ridiculed yet enjoyed in junior high. This is one of the year's few albums I could listen to all the way through without strain.

Dream Syndicate—*Days of Wine and Roses.* Like Jonathon Richman on his first album and Bowie on *Hunky Dory*, the Syndicate owes their entire sound to the Velvet Underground. Unlike other dirge-rockers, they sport a fine lyricist (Steve Wynn), and Karl Precota is the best junk guitarist since Johnny Thunders calcified. Fledgling Hendrixes should listen to "When You Smile" for the year's definitive feedback lesson.

Thomas Dolby—*Golden Age of Wireless.* This bright young Brit's brainy techno-pop amalgam hides romanticism and quirky humor ("bye bye Empire, Empire, bye bye") behind an appealing aural screen of synthesizers. "She Blinded Me With Science" is still a great sentiment, although the song grew tiresome after the ten thousandth time I heard it on the radio.

Talking Heads—*Speaking in Tongues.* Byrne dumped Eno, copped the line "Burnin' Down the House" from George Clinton and shouted it into the top forty. If this is Byrne's idea of going commercial, I say keep on keepin' on, David. *Tongue's* polyethnic rhythms aren't any worse than *Remain in Light*'s, but the former came out of nowhere, and in the three years between the albums, the rest of the world has caught up with Talking Heads, at least rhythmically; so *Tongues* comes across as no big surprise. The translucent plastic cover may be your first and last chance to buy a twelve-dollar Rauschenberg.

Bob Dylan—*Infidels.* He's not the Zimmerman he used to be; too many misogynistic tunes and jingoism for my liking. This is just a sentimental choice, I guess. I'm just glad Bob got angry again and repossessed his brain from Jesus. Sly Shakespeare, Robbie Dunbar, and Mark Knopfler are the best musicians playing behind Bob since the Band left fifteen years ago. "Jokerman" is a swirling beauty of a song, his sweetest since "Tangled Up In Blue."

The Avengers—*The Avengers.* "We are the Ones" declares one of the dozen two-minute firefights on this compilation of random singles and EP from '76-'78. Crime, the Nuns, and other proto-punk S.F. Bands resemble the Archies when compared to this crew. I agree with Von Boychick: "America in Me" is quintessential anathemic punk.

R.E.M.—*Murmur.* Mumble is more like it. "More attractive inside the Moral kiosk" indeed. I can't tell what these guys are talking about, and I don't care because they've written twelve hauntingly catchy pop tunes here and, in the process, rendered content unimportant. These four guys from Athens, GA are the best of the power-pop psychedelic revivalists.

Husker Du—*Metal Circus.* Hardcore punk grows up, or at least starts going to class once a week. This Minneapolis trio holds the land speed record on vinyl, but on their new EP they cultivate some all-too rare punk qualities: introspection and melody. "Real World"a the most honest response to the hardcore scene: "People talk about anarchy / And taking up a fight / I'm afraid of stuff like that / I lock my doors at night." "It's Not Funny Anymore" has a plaintive hook, laid over Bob Mould's distorted guitar lines which take off faster than the Stanford linear accelerator. These guys look and dress like high school outcasts, not like the hardcore punks that they often sound like. They play loud, mean, and fast, but they're not trapped by a nada-worship skinhead attitude.

—Don Hines

Review copy courtesy of Universes Records.

Daniel's in the Liberal's Den

by Don Hines

DANIEL DESERVES PRAISES NOT FOR being a well-made film but for making it to the screen at all. Director Sidney Lumet and screenwriter E.L. Doctorow have constructed a Hollywood-sized film from *The Book of Daniel,* Doctorow's fictionalized story of a Rosenberg-like family. The Isaacsons' story, which Doctorow says is not the Rosenberg's, is seen through the eyes of their son Daniel. He watches his parents, Paul and Rochelle, participate in the heady American Communist party activities of pre-and postwar New York. As the cold war descends into madness, he watches their arrest by the FBI, their dubious trial, convictions and subsequent execution in the electric chair.

Longtime liberal director Sidney Lumet (*Twelve Angry Men, Network)* worked for over a decade to bring *The Book of Daniel* to the screen, but no major studio would touch it—so he found independent financing for the film. When the shooting started, the entire cast and crew worked for union scale. It opened to poor critical and public response and was yanked from general distribution. It finally arrived in Santa Cruz Friday via the art film circuit.

The movie is obviously a labor of love for Lumet, screenwriter Doctorow, and Timothy Hutton (Daniel), but good intentions do not necessarily make good films, at least not here. What they have wrought contains the best depicition of the Old Left in a major American film; that, however, is only half of Daniel's story; the remainder occurs in 1967. For all their efforts, *Daniel* succeeds only half the time.

The scenes of Old Left activism are beautifully evoked. Doctorow shows us furious debates between Trotskyite and Stalinist students at the CCNY cafeteria, well-intentioned but naive post-Munich-pact lectures at a socialist summer camp, and a wonderful early scene when Paul Isaacson (Mandy Patinkin in a splendid overidealistic performance) explains to young Daniel that Joe Dimaggio on the Wheaties box is no better off than a worker in a factory. "Why?" asks Paul rhetorically. "Because he doesn't own the team," says Daniel. These 1940s family moments are the most effective in the film.

All forties and fifties scenes are filmed in a nostalgic sepia-tone hue while the sixties scenes are a cold steel blue. Scenes between cynical Daniel (blue-eyed and goyish Tim Hutton) and his radical sister Susan (a more believable Amanda Plummer) are frosty compared to those between quixotic Paul and pragmatic Rochelle (Lindsay Crouse). Here the novel's keenly developed New Left/Old Left conflicts come off contrived. Doctorow and Lumet put the old left in a familial context: meetings in the living room, the fateful 1949 bus trip to Peekskill to hear Paul Robeson ("the great people's artist" as Paul Isaacson calls him, whose booming baritone dominates the soundtrack) which ends in ambush by American Legionnaires.

The sixties portion of the film is painfully lacking in human contact. Daniel seems adrift in a sea of protest signs; Hutton is trying hard, but his unendurable pain and anger seem phony in all that glossy lighting.

In his effort to make *Daniel* more palatable to commercial audiences, Doctorow took the life out of his story. What passion remains seems groundless. For example, in one scene Daniel asks his mother, "Why is grandma crazy?" "She can't stand the torment of her life," she answers, and their discussion ends. In the book, Grandmother writes to the Bintel Brief editor (a turn-of-the-century yiddish "Dear Abbie") and brings this torment to life (cossacks slaughtered her uncle, typhoid took her children, her sisters died in the Triangle Shirtworks fire and thirty years of sweatshop labor killed her husband.) Those details lent motive to the Isaacsons of '30s New York; the bright children of immigrants who would give three dollars of an eight dollar salary to the Scottsborough boys and embrace communism as the humane choice over bankrupt depression-era capitalism. None of grandmother's details survive the transition from paper to celluloid. Instead we're left with an empty plight-of-the-worker platitude.

After appearing in the opening scenes as a skeptical graduate student, using cynicism as an excuse for torpor, Daniel quickly grows into a conscientious activist. The transformation is too neat. He appears two dimensional; for most of the film he crusades for truth like a somber cardboard Jerry Rubin. In the original he was sardonic and brutish to everyone but his sister; he wanted the world to suffer his pain on his terms. He was an asshole with a dark sense of humor.

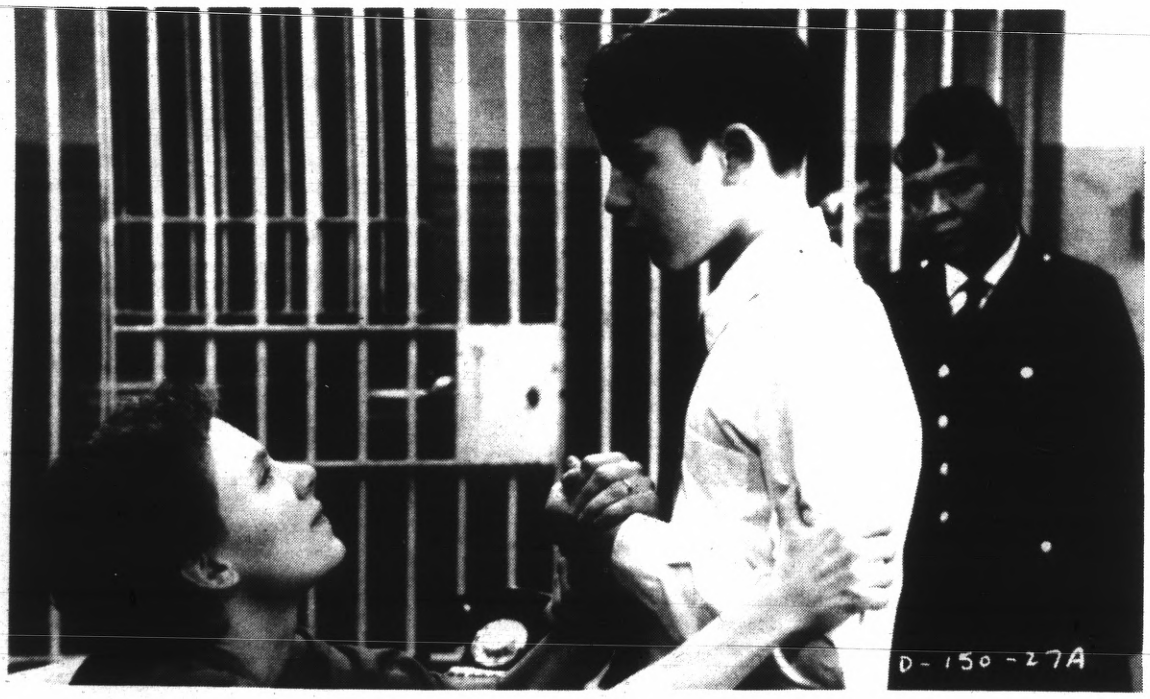
Yet Doctorow cleans Daniel up for the cameras. In a typical bowdlerization, the film is framed by Daniel's lecture on the force which killed his parents: "Electricity is a form of energy. The leading electro-power producing countries are the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..." In the novel, this lecture is preceded with the heading from a vocational high school textbook: "YOUR CAREER IN ELECTRICITY." Doctorow removed all of Daniel's dark humor and much of his sadistic bitterness, leaving a sympathetic and simpler young man who is all too easy to pity.

Who wouldn't feel sorry for a self-righteous child of the Rosenbergs? Daniel's railing against his role as child of martyrs kept the book taut. The humor is gone, and the sex is gone. In the book, Paul and Rochelle rutted like monkeys; on screen they're as chaste as saints.

The filmmakers thought that an unsympathetic hero or all-too-human victims would undercut the seriousness of their intent. The early family scenes are affecting; the trial and jail scenes are often wrenching; but *Daniel* remains a dry, joyless film.

The filmmakers chose to downplay the story's political elements, giving us a family drama, not a history lesson. Yet, the drama is relentlessly somber—the characters cleansed of all but their noblest flaws: Daniel's wreckless pursuit of truth; Paul being too swept up in his idealized rhetoric to notice the great chill until the FBI is in his living room. As the film plods downward to the execution, the characters seem too passionless to be cared about. We're cheated on the history—the FBI appears out of nowhere—and we're cheated on the family drama because the sanitized characters are reduced to role models for martyrdom. The final scenes, where Daniel and family wade into an anti-war protest march, have all the emotional impact of a late-night public service announcement for civil rights.

It goes without saying that the film is inferior to the book; John Huston's version of Flannery O'Conner's *Wise Blood* is perhaps the only instance where an American film did justice to a Great American Novel. An angry, bitterly funny, brilliantly confused novel has emerged on screen as a plodding liberal drama—and a noble failure.



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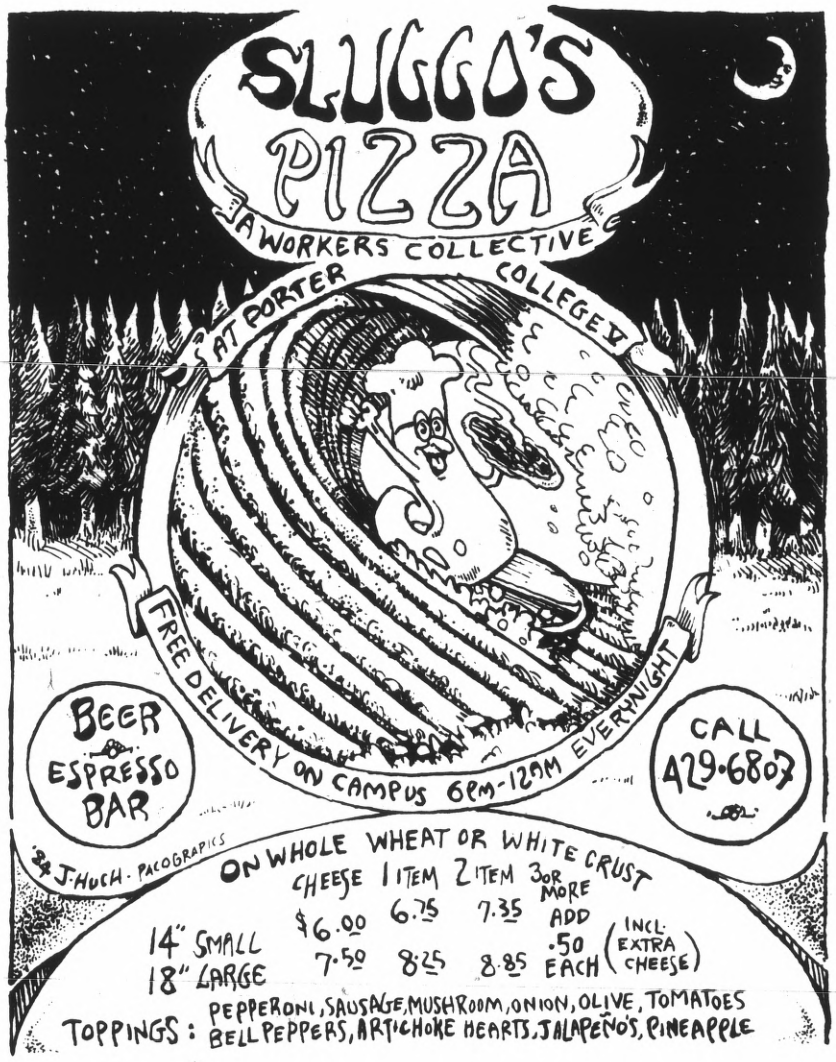

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Proposal deadline: Jan. 26, 1984 4:00pm

Heavy Metal Blunder

by Nick Jorgensen

HEAVY METAL BANDS SELDOM PLAY IN Santa Cruz, so the city's six or seven diehard headbangers were justifiably excited about the Jan. 6 Dio concert at the Santa Cruz Civic Center. Dio, modestly named after the lead singer Ronnie James Dio (ex-vocalist with Black Sabbath and Ritchie Blackmore's Rainbow), was the first headline-quality heavy metal band to play Santa Cruz in a long time. I tried to secure an interview with the usually loquacious Mr. Dio, but a Warner Brothers publicist told me that "Mr. Dio was not granting interviews." Well, pardon me, I didn't want to intrude on your space, Mr. Big-Time Rock God. After that pathetic excuse for a show Friday night, I think you not only owe me an interview, you owe me a refund for the fourteen dollars I spent on your concert, and a six-pack of beer as further restitution.

I could say a number of nasty things about this show. I could say it was attended by a crowd whose average age was about fifteen or sixteen. Or I could mention that they were all dressed the same, more or less. They all wore the standard mid-seventies-issue stoner uniform, consisting of faded jeans, a flannel shirt, and a faded concert shirt, usually something progressive like "AC-DC World Deafness Tour 1979." It was the most pathetic bunch of failed rivet-heads that I've ever seen: no leather, no spikes, and none of that deranged disregard for good taste and decency that makes a heavy metal concert a truly bizarre and enjoyable occasion. It might as well have been a Def Leppard crowd.

Maybe I could talk about the opening act, which resembled a hybrid of AC-DC, Krokus, and a DC-3 with severe engine problems. They were considerate of the audience's welfare, though. They admonished the crowd to "watch for our upcoming album." I'll watch for it. I'll make sure I'm at least two hundred yards upwind.

I suppose I should talk a bit about the headliner, although the show was so lackluster that there's almost nothing to describe. The sound quality was acceptable, although incredibly loud, and the band was fairly tight, if a little bit uninspired. The problem was the lack of discernible enthusiasm and recklessness so crucial in a heavy metal show. Musicianship is subordinate to enthusiasm at any heavy metal show. The first few numbers, "Stand Up and Shout," "Straight Through the Heart," and "Shame on the Night," came off very well, and I hoped the group would keep up or even accelerate the pace, but it never happened. By the time the main set was over, I was bored and waiting for the *real* show to begin. If my friends hadn't dragged me out to the car at the end of the evening, I'd still be waiting.

The show lasted barely an hour, and a good part of it was taken up by Vinnie Appice's drum solo—probably the high point of the show—and Vivian Campbell's guitar solo. The guitar solo was remarkably similar to about thirty other guitar solos I've seen in concert, and not appreciably better. Young Campbell has a lot to learn about music before he can pull off self-indulgent instrumental breaks like this. Speed is fine, but melody and technique should count for something.

All in all, this show was tantamount to highway robbery. It was too short, completely devoid of enthusiasm, and showed a very talented singer at his worst. At one point, an overly-enthused fan threw a shirt at Ronnie and hit him in the face. He pouted and stalked offstage saying, "Whoever threw that, you can thank him for us not doing the rest of the show tonight!"

Of course, he came back onstage a few minutes later, threatening to beat up the T-shirt slinger after the show. However, this seems unlikely since the fiesty Mr. Dio is only about 5'4" and tends to swish around onstage like a gnome-like heavy metal Liberace. He should be thankful he never had to sing for Aerosmith, who had to dodge bottles, M-80's, and implements of destruction during their heyday in the mid-seventies.

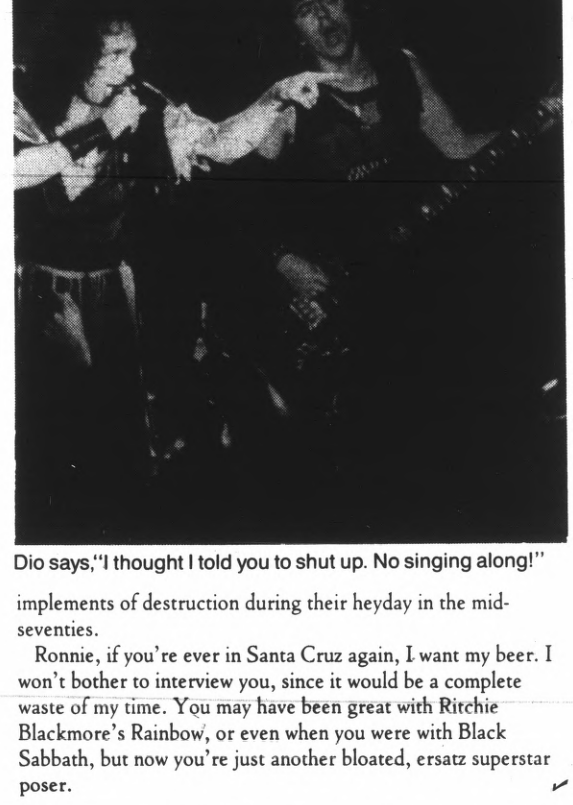

Photo by LEWIS STARK

Dio says,"I thought I told you to shut up. No singing along!"

Ronnie, if you're ever in Santa Cruz again, I want my beer. I won't bother to interview you, since it would be a complete waste of my time. You may have been great with Ritchie Blackmore's Rainbow, or even when you were with Black Sabbath, but now you're just another bloated, ersatz superstar poser.

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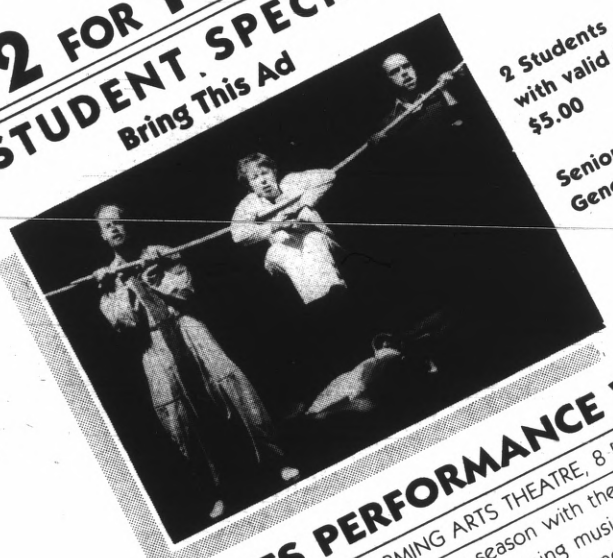

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ANNOUNCEments

MICHAEL ROSS, UCSC'S REPRESENTATIVE to the Student Body Presidents' Council, has open office hours every week on Mondays 1-2:30 and Thursdays 10:30-12 at the Student Activities A-Frame. Ross represents students at the state level, dealing with the state legislature, the UC Regents, and the UC Systemwide Administration. He also deals with various campuswide issues on occasion, often by special request. Come by and give him your ideas, advice, questions, greetings, or anything else you may have in your backpack.

CAREER PLANNING & PLACEMENT WORKSHOPS: January 17-Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 7pm, CPPC, January 23-Career Planning (series), 7pm, CPPC

CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOP: Judith White will be holding a 4-part workshop on most aspects of the Career Planning process. Included will be discussions of career paths, the world of work, processes of decision-making, and career opportunities. Assessment of interests, skills, values, work and life styles will also be included. A (non-mandatory) material fee of $3.25 is highly recommended. The series will begin January 23 at 7pm in the Career Planning Center. Please call X2183 to sign up.

PRE-MED WORKSHOPS: Rosejoanne Cirincione, Pre-Medical Adviser, will be holding workshops explaining the interviewing process for medical school. All pre-medical students who are in their application period are urged to attend. The workshops will be held at the Cowell A-Frame, 12 noon, on January 19, Feb. 1, and Feb. 3. Call X2183 for sign-up and further information.

START THE DAY THE RIGHT WAY with Darrell & Ray, Mondays, 7:00-7:50 am, Health Center Lounge. A time for staff to begin the day and week by "getting it all together" through quiet time, sharing, exercise, and spiritual direction. Co-facilitators: Darrell Yeaney and Ray Charland.

A DAY WITH THE WHALES FUNDRAISER: Evening Lecture: Friday, January 13, 7pm at Gateway School, 420 Melrose Ave., Santa Cruz. Excursion: Saturday, January 14, 11am-1pm, Fisherman's Wharf, Monterey, CA. Tickets can be obtained at Gateway School, 1051 Cayuga St., Santa Cruz, Monday through Friday; 8:30am until 2pm, or by mail. Call 423-0341 for further details.

REGISTRATION ENDS: January 25 is the last day for in-person late registration and course enrollment filing. $100 late fees. Office of the Registrar.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM OF STUDY: January 25 is the last day to file a petition to add a course and the last day to drop a course without a $3 fee. Office of the Registrar.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDACY FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE: January 25 is the last day to file for degree to be conferred upon completion of winter quarter. Office of the Registrar.

ETHNIC STUDIES PROGRAM 1983-84: Proposals are now invited for the Ethnic Studies Program for the 1984 spring quarter. Proposals should be submitted by undergraduate and graduate students, Boards of Study, and campuswide organizations. Included should be a description of the project, how it will benefit the campus and/or community, and an itemized budget. Proposals must possess an ethnic orientation; the following types of projects will be considered for funding: 1) arts, lectures, and cultural presentations; 2) student field study and research (focus on domestic ethnic groups is encouraged); 3) research and development of ethnic studies courses. The deadline for submission of proposals is Friday, Feb. 3, at 5pm. Interested individuals should obtain additional information and application guidelines from the Academic Vice Chancellor's Office (296 McHenry Library).

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Photo by LEWIS STARK

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Student-Related Matters—Rosalie Passovoy, (415) 642-1708 (voice or TTY);

Employee-Related Matters—Archie Kleingartner, (415) 642-3422.

At Santa Cruz, information about all regulations cited may also be obtained from the affirmative action coordinator, (408) 429-2650.

ANNOUNCE*ments*

West Park entrance, Santa Cruz, 7:30pm. Contra-line, circle, and square dances all taught by Jamie Wylde to live fiddle music by the Empty Pockets band. No experience needed; come alone or bring a friend. Sponsored by the Bay Area Country Dance Society. More info: 479-0295 or 425-5585.

ATTENTION: IF YOU TOOK THE LSAT on Dec. 3, 1983, and felt that the conditions under which you took the exams were unfair, and a hinderance to your performance, please drop by the Career Placement center and sign the petition asking the test center to either reflect the conditions in the test scores, or give the test again in time for law school application deadlines. Please do this as soon as possible since the petition must go out immediately.

ACLU BOARD MEETINGS are open to the public and are normally held on the second Wednesday of each month at the Louden Nelson Center at 8pm. Community members who are interested in being involved are encouraged to join. For more information, to become a member, or if you think that your civil rights have been violated, call the ACLU at 425-5211.

HARD TIMES SUPPERS are served bi-weekly at the Santa Cruz YWCA on the corner of Chestnut and Walnut. The first Suppers of 1984 will be on Friday, January 13th and Friday, January 27th, from 5:30 to 7:30pm. The Hard Times Suppers are a project of the Committee in Solidarity with El Salvador and the money raised will be sent to refugee camps in El Salvador through a recognized agency. For more information contact the Committee at 429-1039.

CHANCELLOR'S DISCRETIONARY FUNDS are available for support of student projects. If you are a registered, undergraduate student with a project in mind for which you need funding, you may be eligible to receive an award from the Chancellor's Discretionary Funds. You must first pick up a copy of the proposal guidelines at the Campus Activities Office or any College Office. The next application deadline is January 27! The spring quarter deadline will be April 13. For more information call the Campus Activities Office at X2934.

THE EARLY UNIVERSE AWARD $1,000 Prize for the best science fiction story written by a University of California undergraduate or graduate student. Submissions are to be sent to "The Early Universe Award," English Department, UCSB, Santa Barbara 93106. Submissions must be postmarked no later than February 15, 1984.

VOTER REGISTRATION FESTIVAL The birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will be celebrated with a voter registration festival from noon till 8pm at the Louden Nelson Center, 301 Center St., in Santa Cruz on Sunday January 15. There will be music, entertainment, guest speakers and voter registration. Join us to honor the memory of Dr. King and help fulfill his dream.

WORKSHOPS: RESUME WRITING, JOB SEARCH AND INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES January 11, 7pm, CPPC; January 17, 7pm, CPPC; January 24, 12 noon, Cowell A-Frame. An Interview Videotaping Workshop will also be given on Jan. 26th. It is mandatory that students attend one of the above workshops first!! For further information or reservations, please call x2183.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION INTERNSHIP PROGRAM: The following are current internship opportunities. Check for our gold announcements at the academic boards and colleges, or access your B account on the nearest terminal—help intern—or stop by Cooperative Education, 205 Central Services, ext. 2396, for more information. Natural Sciences/CIS: High Altitude Observatory, Nat'l Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, Nat'l Radio Astronomy Observatory, Arnold Arboretum, Raychem, Longwood Gardens/Mountain Computers, Parallel Computers, Associated Computer Consultants. Social Sciences: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Aetna, Foreign Affairs Magazine, Calif. Assembly Fellowship, AFL-CIO, Environmental Internships, Rand Corporation, United Domestic Workers of America, Nat'l Moratorium on Prison Construction. Humanities: Providence Journal Bulletin, San Jose Mercury, Milwaukee Journal, Oregon Shakespearean Festivals, Birmingham News, KZSC, J. Paul Getty Museum, Good Times, Opportunities in Production and Performing, Monterey Life. EOP/SAA Students: Cooperative Education Internship Seminars will be held the week of Jan. 17-20. Please call the Coop. Ed. office to sign up.

HOLIDAY COMING YOUR WAY: By executive order, Governor Deukmejian has declared that, beginning in 1984, the third Monday in January is an official State holiday in observance of the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. Therefore, Monday, January 16 will be an academic and administrative holiday. There will be no classes that day which means there will be one less day of instruction in the 1984 winter quarter. It is entirely appropriate for the University of California, as an institution dedicated to enlarging the scope of human freedom and aspiration, to join in honoring Dr. King and, through him, the ideals of social justice to which his life was such eloquent testimony.

HELP DEFEND STUDENTS' RIGHT TO VOTE. The Santa Cruz Action Network needs volunteers and contributions to fight the election challenge case. Please call SCAN at 458-9425 or come by the office at 320-G Cedar St., Santa Cruz.

NEED AN INTERNSHIP? The Santa Cruz Action Network needs you! Interns will work on a variety of community organizing and political projects. You will learn first-hand how Santa Cruz really works! Call SCAN at 458-9425 or drop by at 320-G Cedar St., Santa Cruz.

SCHOOL VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT: Volunteer recruitment is being emphasized during the early months of the new year by the School Volunteer Program of the Santa Cruz County Office of Education. Many teacher requests for help still need to be filled and since remedial work is strongly in focus from now until the end of the school year there are many places where a volunteer can be of assistance. Dependability and a concern for children are the chief requirements of a volunteer. At the Special Education Schools, volunteers are needed to help students acquire simple motor skills, practical math skills and a basic reading proficiency. All volunteers are supervised by trained personnel. For more information on becoming a part of the community of school volunteers and how to match your skills, location and time availability with a teacher-need, call the School Volunteer Program, C.O.E., 476-7140 or 662-0122.

THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT COMMITTEE quarterly allocates $300 to $500 to student projects that directly benefit the Santa Cruz community. If you have a project in mind, come by the Campus Activities Office to pick up an application. For more information contact Ellen Matsumoto at 429-2934.

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FOUND, Knit cap on campus, Jan. 3, Call 475-5712.

Instruction

MAUDE MEEHAN is offering afternoon and evening workshops for women, Eight weeks, beginning Tuesday Jan. 31st. 7-10pm or Thursday, Feb. 2nd, 1-4pm. Limited enrollment. Call Maude at 476-6164 or Jill, 475-2318.

Personals

TWINS. Your help in filling out a questionnaire investigating twins would be appreciated. Please call Barbara, 426-2401 for more information.

We meet in Athens in the phone building. You were a psychology student and I was a puppeteer with a puppy. Will you write? Clayton Jevne, R.R.–1.,Ponoka, Alberta, Canada, TOC 2HO.

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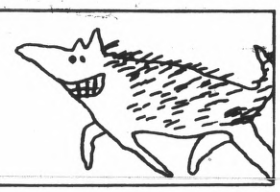

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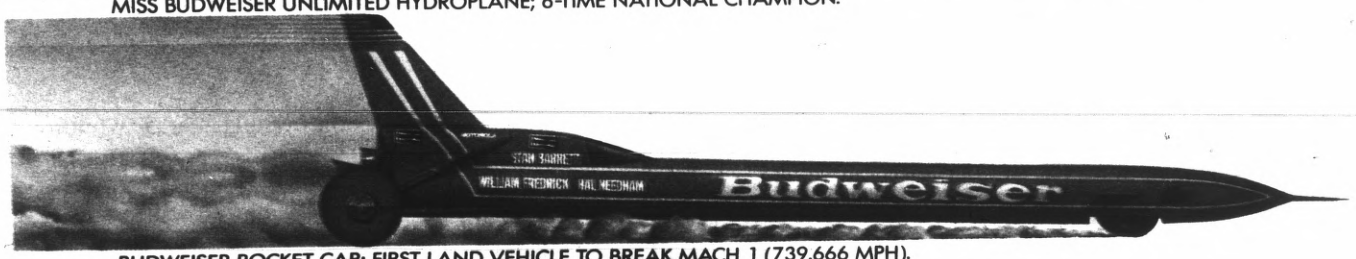

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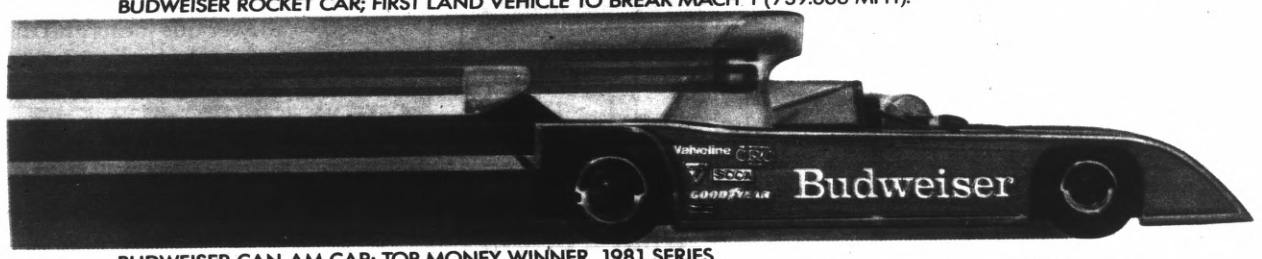

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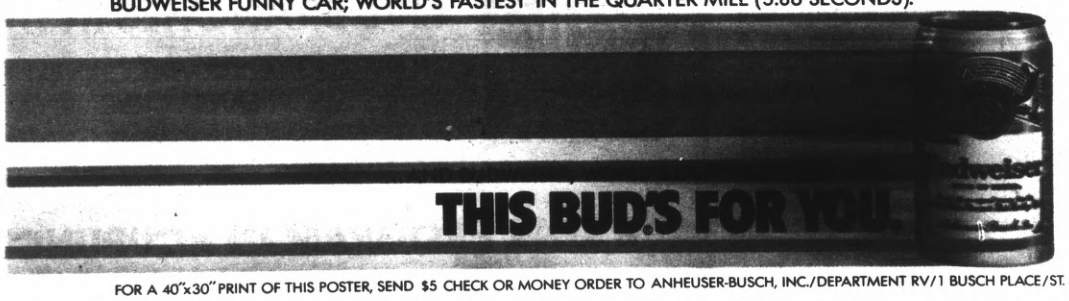

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